The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1849. | No. 3756 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above district This Day, Friday, the 1st June, at 8 P.M.
Kellick's Wharf, June 1.
All freight must be paid before shipment. 8888

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,

CALLING AT EDEN AND BOYD, TWOFOLD BAY.

THE IRON STEAM SHIP SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, Commander, will sail for the above ports THIS DAY, 1st June, at 5 P.M.

JAS. PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 8178

FOR MORETON BAY,

THE MARY STEWART, 100 tons, Captain Somerville, will be ready to receive cargo to-morrow, and will have quick despatch—the date of sailing will be named in a future advertisement.

This vessel having been fitted up expressly for the conveyance of passengers, particularly families, either cabin or steerage, affords an excellent opportunity to parties desirous of visiting Moreton Bay.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Sydney Flour Wharf; or to

JAMES DALGARNO.
June 1. 9045

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine A1 schooner CLARISSA, James Johnson, master, will sail for the above port on Monday, 4th June.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, Circular Wharf; or to

W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.
8868

FOR TWOFOLD BAY.

THE well-known trader CATHERINE, George Nicholson, master, will sail for the above port This evening, Friday, 1st June.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, Circular Wharf, or to

W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.
8867

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PANBULA.

THE packet schooner BARD'S LEGACY will leave the Albion Wharf for the above ports on Monday, the 4th June, at four o'clock. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to G. WHITFIELD, Gunmaker, No. 83, King-street West. Terms of freight, one pound per ton; passage money, one pound each, provisions included.

Sydney, May 31. 9086

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE first class packet brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, is hourly expected, and will meet with quick despatch. The cabins of this vessel are very superior, and fitted with beds, linen, &c. A stern cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.
8860

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE well-known packet-brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is hourly expected, and will sail with her usual despatch. Her accommodations are known to be very superior. Beds and bedding provided on board. A separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
June 1. 9044

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 234 tons, Henry T. Fox, commander, will sail on Saturday next. For freight or passage, having most airy accommodations, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once. 8038

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE BRIG WILD IRISH GIRL, Baragwanath, master. All goods must be alongside, entries passed, and bills of lading sent in this day, to enable the vessel to clear. Room for a cabin and steerage passenger.

R. T. FORD, 8, Bridge-street.
Friday, June 1. 9041

PORTLAND AND PORT FAIRY.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing new schooner BROTHERS, William Dockray, commander, will sail for the above ports on Monday, the 4th instant. Early application is necessary, as her cargo is already engaged. For particulars apply to Captain Dockray, on board, at the Circular Quay. 9087

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine A1 ship MARY CATHERINE, 365 tons register, Isaac Warner, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will sail in about ten days.

For freight or passage apply to

L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street.
9089 Opposite Campbell's Gate.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine new clipper-built brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, burthen, 150 tons, Thomas Tinley, master, will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to

GEORGE THORNE AND CO.;
8731 Or, on board, at the Flour Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER, A1 for 12 years, 400 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. For freight or passage, CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, or STEERAGE, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

J. B. METCALFE, Macquarie-place.
June 1. 9038

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS PER REGIA TO CALIFORNIA.

THIS vessel will clear at the Customs on Saturday, and sail on Sunday next, the 3rd June.

Shippers are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature, and pay the freight on their goods.

Passengers are also requested to pay the balance of their passage-money to the undersigned.

THACKER AND CO.,
8962 Fort-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

THE fine brigantine STAR OF CHINA, 120 tons, Howard Dowker, master, to sail June 14th.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, apply to

JOHN GIBLETT,
9029 Commercial Wharf.

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE A1 Barque VICTORIA, 358 tons, W. Linnington, commander, will sail for the above ports in a few days, should no other employment offer.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to

8478 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST 446 tons, Captain Myhill.

For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to

BROWN AND CO;
OR, TO
8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast sailing A1 barque TAGLIONI, 351 tons register, C. R. Joliffe, Commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail about 15th June. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
May 26. 8728

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 regular trader SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch.

Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
OR
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
May 26. 8726

CUTTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Cutter, of about 40 tons burthen, now ready for sea, and well found in stores.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7113

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS OR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 7158

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Wm. Fanning, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.
Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or		Ditto per steamer	¾
Bourbon	2	Adelaide	1½
Cape of Good		Swan River	2½
Hope	2½	Auckland	1
Torres' Straits	2	Port Nicholson	1½
Whaling vessels		Port Nelson	2
for the voyage	9 to 10	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
Time risks			
12 months	9		
6 ,,	5		
3 ,,	3		

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary.
5200

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE TRUST AND ANNUITY INSTITUTION, LOTHBURY, LONDON,

EMPOWERED by Special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 92.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ONE MILLION.

(A list of the Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)

COLONIAL PATRONS:
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Sydney.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Newcastle.
The Right Reverend The Lord Bishop of Melbourne.

HONORARY COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT:
The Venerable Archdeacon Cowper.
Reverend Robert Allwood.
John Campbell, Esq., J.P.
Henry W. Matthews, Esq.
J. W. Gosling, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE:
B. O'Brien, Esq., M.D.

For Life Assurance, and further particulars, apply to

ROWAND RONALD, Agent.
589, George-street. 1590

No. 49-266.

Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 29th May, 1849.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all parties indebted to the Corporation for *Building Fees*, that unless the amounts of the same be paid into the office of the City Surveyor, on or before Monday, the 4th proximo, the City Solicitor will be instructed to take legal proceedings for the recovery thereof.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

JOHN RAE, Town Clerk.
8897

THE
AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are to benefit its members:—

I. AS BORROWERS.

1. By advances to shareholders for the purchase of freehold and leasehold property, repayable in easy monthly instalments, secured on the property so bought.
2. By enabling them in the same easy mode to pay off any incumbrances to which their property may be subjected.
3. To increase their capital by a mortgage of it, if unincumbered, redeemable on the same easy terms.
4. To enable tenants to convert rent into the means of purchasing their own dwellings.
5. To enable mortgagors to convert interest into the means of reducing the principal.
6. To assist parties desirous to build by advances for that purpose.
7. To aid intending purchasers by advance of deposits for purchase of approved properties at auction.
8. To secure to such of the foregoing classes, to whom the expense of conveyances, mortgage deeds, and insurance, is too great an outlay at the outset of their operations, arrangements by which such expense may be liquidated in gradual instalments.

II. AS DEPOSITORS.

1. By furnishing them with the means of a highly lucrative investment for small savings, if continued for the whole period of the duration of the Society.
2. To afford to parties desirous of accumulating a sum certain within a given period, (less than the computed duration of the Society), a higher rate of profits in return for small monthly deposits than is generally yielded through the Savings' Bank.
3. To enable a father by the time a child attains manhood, to establish him in trade, or to provide for an apprentice fee, or both, by an easy and yet fruitful mode of saving.
4. On the other hand to place it in the power of the young to provide, by a small monthly payment saved from their earnings, a residence for parents or an aged relative.
5. To afford trustees of Benevolent and Religious Institutions an easy and convenient mode of raising funds.

THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY continues without diminution.

The increase in the number of shares taken and the amounts placed at the disposal of the Directors since the commencement of the present year, afford the best proof of its complete success.

				£
1848.				
Dec. 31	—Shares taken	449	—Amount paid	1,359
1849.				
Jan. 3	,, increased to	453	—Increased to	1510
8	,,	459	,,	1566
22	,,	471	,,	1574
29	,,	474	,,	1588
Feb. 5	,,	487	,,	1811
12	,,	497	,,	1853
19	,,	500	,,	1878
26	,,	503	,,	1910
Mar. 5	,,	507	,,	2128
12	,,	520	,,	2180
Apl. 2	,,	575	,,	2324
May 7	,,	593	,,	2677

Present monthly income ...... £ 354!
Annual income .... £4248!

Out of these funds the society has already afforded to its members the means of purchasing, building, and commencing to build, no fewer than THIRTEEN respectable houses, upon terms not less beneficial to the borrower than to the depositors for investment.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
June 1. 9069

THE
AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

THE following Tables exhibit the prices of Shares in each class (for June, 1849:—

CLASS I.	£	s.	d.	CLASS II.	£	s.	d.
1 Share	7	4	0	1 Share	6	9	0
2 Shares	14	6	6	2 Shares	12	16	6
3 do	21	7	0	3 do	19	2	0
4 do	28	8	6	4 do	25	8	6
5 do	35	10	0	5 do	31	15	10
6 do	42	11	6	6 do	38	1	6
7 do	49	13	0	7 do	44	8	0
8 do	56	14	6	8 do	50	14	6
9 do	63	16	0	9 do	57	1	0
10 do	70	17	6	10 do	63	7	6
Entrance fee in this class	1	0	0	Entrance fee in this class	0	5	0

Parties intending to become members are reminded that the ENTRANCE FEES, which have been hitherto fixed at rates materially below the acquired value of the shares, cannot fail (after the 30th June, when the accounts for the first year will be closed, and the true value declared), to become considerably augmented.

Shareholders by now joining will therefore avoid an increase of expense of some amount.

DAILY ATTENDANCE.

From 10 A.M., till 4 P.M.

is given at the Office of the Society. Explanatory papers may be had at the Offices of Mr. Sandford (the Solicitor to the Society), in Elizabeth-street; of Messrs Rogers and Russell, in George-street, and of the undersigned.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
June 1 9070

THE
AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE 470, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CLASS 1.
5TH SALE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE OF SHARES will take place under the provisions of the Acts of Council, and in conformity with the Rules of the Society, on

MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11,
At 5 p.m. precisely,

When rights of advance of the present value of shares will be offered

TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY.

The Directors having decided that no person not being a shareholder can compete for priority of advances.

Those, therefore, who may contemplate bidding for the same at the ensuing sale will be able to qualify as members

ON MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 4.

When receiving directors will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from two to five P.M.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
May 31. 9071

THE
AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE, 470, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

GENERAL NOTICE
TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BOTH CLASSES.

THE last Monthly subscriptions in each Class for the present year fall due on the 1st of June instant, and will be payable

ON MONDAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE INSTANT, *at the Office of the Society, between the hours of* TWO AND FIVE P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to come prepared to pay all subscriptions to the close of the year, in order that no arrears may be returned in the Annual Report to the 30th of June, 1849.

CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
Friday, June 1. 9072

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

OFFICES, 457, GEORGE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARRACK GATE.

PROPOSALS, and all necessary information, may be obtained on application to the Secretary, between the hours of ten and four.

Board Days, Wednesdays, at two o'clock.

WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.
4836

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.

IN consequence of the resignation of Frederick Harpur, Esq., a vacancy has occurred in the office of one of the District Surgeons of the Sydney Dispensary, and candidates for the vacant office are solicited to forward their credentials, addressed to the undersigned, to be left at the Infirmary, on or before 12 o'clock of Monday, the 11th June.

Candidates for the office must produce a diploma from some University or College of Surgeons in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

A Special General Meeting of Subscribers will take place at the Infirmary Rooms, Macquarie-street, for the election of a successor to Mr. Harpur, on Thursday, 14th June, to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 3.

JOHN M'GARVIE, Secretary.
8820

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ST. VINCENT AND AUCKLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The earnest request of many influential residents of your districts has induced me to step forward as a candidate to represent you in the Legislative Council, and I now beg to solicit your suffrages.

The large interest I have in the welfare of the colony will, I trust, be a sufficient guarantee that I shall support all measures tending to its advancement, and oppose those which may retard its progress.

Time will not permit me to wait upon each of you, but I purpose being at Braidwood on the 1st June next, when I will do myself the honour of soliciting your votes personally.

In the meanwhile
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
DANIEL COOPER, Jun.
Darling Point, Sydney, May 26. 8738

THE GREAT PROTEST MEETING.

AT a Meeting of the Deputation Committee, held at their Rooms, on Thursday Evening, May 31st, the following form of protest, to be submitted to the public meeting to be held on the arrival of the first convict ship, was unanimously agreed to:—

We, the free and loyal subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty, inhabitants of the city of Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, deliberately, and in the most solemn manner, protest against the transportation, under any designation, of British criminals to this free colony.

Firstly.—Because it is in violation of the expressed will of a large majority of the colonists.

Secondly.—Because numbers among us have emigrated to this country on the plighted word of our gracious Sovereign that we should not be associated with felons.

Thirdly.—Because it is incompatible with our possession of free institutions, and the self-government we hope to obtain.

Fourthly.—Because it is in the highest degree unjust to sacrifice the great social and political interests of the colony at large to the pecuniary profit of a fraction of its inhabitants.

Fifthly.—Because, being firmly and devotedly attached to the British Crown, we greatly fear that the perpetration of so gross an act of injustice by Her Majesty's Government, will go far towards alienating the affections of the people of New South Wales from the mother country.

For these, and for many kindred reasons, in the exercise of our duty to our adopted country,—for the love we bear our families,—in the strength of our loyalty to Great Britain—and from the depth of our reverence for Almighty God—we protest against the landing again of convicted criminals upon these shores.

By order of the Committee,
J. J. CLAYTON, Secretary.
9062

THE first Number of a New Weekly *general* Newspaper will appear on the tenth of June, and be called the

"SUNDAY TIMES."

Intelligence up to 10 o'clock P.M. on each Saturday will be received, and the Journal delivered to Town Subscribers before 7 on the succeeding morning.

Terms, three shillings per quarter in advance, or three shillings and sixpence credit.

The proprietory deem any lengthened prospectus superfluous; they therefore beg to refer to their earlier Numbers as a guarantee to the public that the most popular writers of the day have been selected, and it is confidently hoped that the united efforts of these gentlemen will secure for the forthcoming Periodical a degree of support commensurate with the efforts of its originators.

Orders and communications to be addressed to the Editor, 322, George-street, Sydney. 8599

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Bank of New South Wales will purchase bills on England, drawn against shipments of wool and other produce.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. BLACK, Cashier.
Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, November 16, 1848. 7817

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

JAMES MITCHELL, Confectioner, has removed seven doors lower down Market-street West, to more commodious premises, and is now able to execute orders for Confectionery of every description. 8862

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.

JAMES STEWART, Parcel Booking and Carriers' Registration Office, "Woolpack Inn," near the Hay Market, Sydney. 7758

A SUPERIOR
CABINET PIANOFORTE, BY BROADWOOD,
6½ OCTAVES.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.—To be seen at the Rooms of
JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer, 490, George-street.
8935

FRENCH AND RHENISH WINES.

THE undersigned has on sale, from Messrs. Veuve Delbos et Fils, Bordeaux, the following Wines, all which are of very superior quality,—even in England few being used which surpass them

Claret, St. Estéphe	Vintage	1834
Pauillac, Médoc		1831
Ditto, Superieur		1831
Grand Vin Lafite		1840
Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, in stoppered bottles		1825
Haut Bommes		1825
Grand Vin Sauterne		1802
Ditto		1834
Hermitage, Grand Vin, Blanc		1825

JOSEPH S. WILLIS, 9, Church Hill.
6622

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

CURE OF SCROFULA.

Jerry's, Plains, January 1, 1849.

This is to certify that my daughter, Matilda Alcorn, aged seven years, has been afflicted for the last three years with Scrofula; and, after having been attended by several respectable practitioners without success, I was induced to try "Holloway's Medicines," which, after a continuation of about three months *completely restored her to health*. This can be verified by numerous persons in this vicinity, where I have been residing for the last 22 years.

R. ALCORN.
To Mr. Pinhey, Chemist, West Maitland.

CURE OF DISEASED LIVER.
To Mr. Heydon.
Campbel town, April 11, 1848.

SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent on me to let the community at large know the wonderful cure that has been performed on me by the effects of Holloway's Medicine. I have for the last six months been afflicted with the liver complaint, and at last was compelled to take to my bed in a very low state, so bad that I did not think I would ever rise in health again. After trying medical aid and finding no relief, I was advised by Mr. William Bursill to try the medicine afore-named, which I did, and after one or two doses of Holloway's Pills, and rubbing in the Ointment, I found great relief, and by strictly following the rules laid down by Mr Holloway, and using his Pills and Ointment for six weeks, I find myself in the enjoyment of as good health as I ever possessed in my life. The truth of this statement is incontestible, as there is not one of my neighbours but could testify the same.—I remain, &c.,

ROBERT ELKINS, Blacksmith, Campbelltown.

A CURE OF FITS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr Henry Whiting, boot and shoemaker, Red Bank, Stonequarry, February, 1847.

SIR,—I have for many years past been troubled with a falling sickness, frequently dropping down at my work or in the street, and could get no relief from any one until I tried Holloway's Pills, and now, by the use of them, I am completely cured.

To Mr. J. K. Heydon.

Sold by the proprietor, 224, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable venders of patent medicines throughout the civilized world, and by

J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot and box.

The following are the appointed Agents for the sale of the Medicines:

Armidale—Messrs. E. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, Postmaster
Brisbane (South)—Mr. G. Harris, Storekeeper
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliams, Postmaster
Berrima—Mr. E. Abraham, Chemist
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam-mill Store
Campbelltown—Mr. W. Bursill, Storekeeper
Carcuar and Canowindra—Mr. Joseph Simmons, Storekeeper
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, Storekeeper
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, Postmaster, Drayton
Eden (Twofold Bay) Mr. Roberts, Storekeeper
Geelong—Mr. J. Williams, Bookseller
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, Storekeeper
Gundagai—Rob. Davison and Co., Storekeepers
Gunning—Mr. James Downes, Storekeeper
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Heydonton—Mr. John Boote, Storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavenagh, Storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. J. J. Harpur, Postmaster
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davidson, Storekeeper
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen
Maitland (West)—Mr. Pinhey, Chemist
Maitland (East)—Mr. C. S. Pitt, Storekeeper
Maneroo—Mr. H. Solomon, storekeeper, Dr. Reed's Flats
Melbourne—Mr. P. J. Cregin, Bookseller
Molong—Messrs. J. and A. Murray, Storekeepers
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keeffe, near the Steam Wharf
Murrurundi—T. Loxton and Co., Storekeepers
Muswellbrook—Mrs. Phœbe M'Alpin
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, Storekeeper
Pambula—Mr. Corington, Storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Moulding, Steam Mills
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, Storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, Baker
Queanbeyan—Benjamin and Moses, Storekeepers
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, Postmaster
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, Storekeeper
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., Storekeepers
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Stroud (Port Stephens)—Mr. John Corbett
Sydney.—Mrs. Lewis, Tobacconist, Brickfield Hill; Mr. Cleary, Shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, Chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr M. Dalton, Grocer, Campbell-street
Tamworth (Peel's River)—Mr L. W. Levy
Umuttbee (Gundagai)—Mr. Mate, Storekeeper
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, Postmaster
Wellington—Messrs. J. Drew and Co., Post Office
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, Storekeeper
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, Saddler
Wollongong—Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Chemist and Postmaster
Yass—Messrs. Myres and Alexander, Storekeepers. 7585

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS.

IN consequence of SPURIOUS articles, called SEIDLITZ POWDERS, being hawked about and sold as genuine, the undersigned has been induced, at a SACRIFICE, to reduce the price of his GENUINE SEIDLITZ POWDERS to ONE SHILLING PER BOX. A single trial of which will satisfy the most SCEPTICAL of their SUPERIORITY.

Allowances made to WHOLESALE purchasers.

A. FOSS, Dispensing Chemist, &c., 313, Pitt-street North.
8829

HOCKIN'S PREPARATION OF SEIDLITZ, in one bottle, will keep in every situation. It is solid Salt of a natural spring, and like it, tasteless. The dose can be apportioned to suit all ages and constitutions; a full dose acts as a medicine; a smaller forms a refreshing and pleasant drink, consequently it is used by surgeons for making the saline draught. Hockin's Patent Preparation does not (like the articles called Seidlitz powders) become a liquid in damp places, but on the contrary it is rendered more firm, and contains the necessary salt to feed the blood and system. It is a valuable family medicine, being taken as freely by children as adults, and cannot disagree with or weaken the stomach in any climate. In bottles. CHAS. HOCKIN, 38, Duke-street, Manchester Square, and 1, Bishopgate-street Within, London; and by his agents in the Australian Colonies, viz.—A. Foss, Dispensing Chemist, 313, Pitt-street, Sydney; Louis and Sons Hobart Town; James Dowling, Launceston; and A. Scott, Adelaide. 7748

NEW WINTER GOODS,

EX SYDNEY.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have just opened several cases of NEW WINTER GOODS, to which they particularly invite attention, as they will be found most superior in STYLE and QUALITY, and decidedly CHEAP, consisting of—

Gala plaids
Coburgh and Orleans cloths
British merinoes
French merinoes, in every shade, commencing at 4s 6d per yard
Shaded, shot and satin striped crapes
DARK DE LAINE DRESSES
Dark alpaca dresses
Shawls, in every variety

TOGETHER WITH
Brown and white calicoes
Flannels and blankets
Slops
Prints
Rough and dressed hollands
Hosiery, gloves, &c., &c., &c.

COBDEN HOUSE, 277 and 279, Pitt-street.
87

RICH COLOURED SILKS.

A. MITCHELL has on sale this week a large quantity at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 5s.

WATERLOO HOUSE, 95, King-street.
8819

NEW GOODS,

EX TROPIC.

GEORGE CHISHOLM, PITT-STREET,

BEGS to inform the public generally, that he has received by the above vessel a large general shipment of goods suitable for the present season, the whole of which have been marked without taking advantage of the fact, that many of them have been very scarce for some considerable time; an early call will therefore be necessary to ensure having a good assortment to purchase from.

The attention of ladies and families is particularly directed to the undermentioned goods, which will be found well worthy of notice.

Whitney and Bath blankets, in every size
White counterpanes and quilts
Scotch linen sheetings
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 soft heavy cotton ditto
Huckaback and diaper towellings
Linen tea cloths
FLANNELS, Lancashire and Welsh
Horrockses' and other superior makers' long-cloths
Table linens and napkins
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Shawls and turnovers in Norwich, merino, and knitted lambs-wool
White sateen and coutille stays
Rich brown and fancy silk and satin parasols
Thread edgings, insertions, and laces
Valenciennes and gymp ditto
Egyptian and American laces
Muslin edgings and insertions
Plain lute and satin ribbons
A beautiful assortment of winter ribbons of the newest styles
French cap and bonnet flowers
Clan tartans, in worsted and cotton
Gala plaids, in great variety
French and British merinos, *all wool*
Orleans cloths and alpacas
A new material in satin striped lustres, all colours
Printed cashmeres, in great variety
Jenny Lind and Carmelite stripes
Rich dark prints for morning wear
A large assortment of lambs-wool and merino hosiery of every description, in ladies' and gentlemen's stockings and gloves, under-shirts, drawers, pantaloons, &c., &c.
Children's woollen Polka hoods, muffs, boas, Victorias, muftees, tippets, boots, bootakins, gaiters, and socks, in endless variety
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gloves in cotton, thread, silk, kid, and cashmere
HANK WORSTED for knitting in white, grey, and black
Crochet and knitting needles
Boar's head knitting cotton
&c., &c., &c.

253, Pitt-street.

TWENTY-ONE CASES AND BALES DRAPERY,

NOW LANDING, EX SYDNEY.

THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND, 423, George-street, feels much pleasure in announcing the arrival of a truly seasonable and valuable invoice of goods, such as are particularly required by housekeepers just now, and which will be sold, as usual, at the very lowest prices for CASH.

120 Pieces, about three thousand six hundred yards, of black and coloured Orleans and Coburg cloths
250 Pieces, about thirteen thousand five hundred yards, 36-inch and 32-inch white calicos and sheetings
2 Bales flannels, assorted, from 1s. 3d. per yard up
1 Case check muslins
1 Case white and coloured roll jaconets
1 Case 4 4 black crape
1 Case corded petticoats
2 Cases assorted moleskins
1 Case satin stripe brocaded cashmere dresses, very suitable for winter
3 Trunks ladies' boots and shoes, and slippers.

Entrance up the gateway until the shop front is completed.

THOMAS J. M'CLELLAND, 423, George-street, Late Dreutler's.
May 31. 9053

JOSEPH VICKERY begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on sale a very choice selection of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., ordered expressly for the present season of the year, consisting of—

Ladies' double sole, golashed, cloth boots, to lace and button
Ditto ditto fur lined boots, very superior
Ditto cashmere boots, patent leather fronts
Ditto double sole Prunella, Spanish, patent, and cordovan leather shoes
Ditto carpet and web slippers
Gentlemen's carpet and buckskin slippers
Ditto Wellington, Clarence, and Cossack boots
Ditto cloth (buttoned) boots, *very superior*
Ditto stout tie and lace shoes

Also,
Girls' and children's double and single sole boots and shoes, patent and plain leather in great variety, &c.
Ladies' French and wooden clogs, &c.

J. V., having a superabundant stock, begs to inform the trade and country storekeepers that he will supply them with goods, (any size required) colonial or English, on very advantageous terms; and that orders from the country, accompanied with remittances, will be promptly and faithfully executed.

Adelaide House, 367, George-street,
Exactly opposite the Market Fountain.
9082

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND POTATOES.

FOR SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, Lower George-street, a very superior lot of Van Diemen's Land Potatoes, at 7s. per cwt. by the bag or ton.

WILLIAM BRADY, Opposite the *Herald* Office.
9031

CAMPBELLTOWN WHISKEY.

NOW LANDING from the Sydney, a superior sample of the above, in quarter-casks.

L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street, Opposite Campbell's Gate.
8721

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, an extensive collection of Fruit Trees, Ornamental, Bulbous Rooted, and other Flowering Plants, Garden Seeds, &c.

The Fruit Trees comprise the choicest sorts of orange, lemon, lime, citron, shaddock, all worked on seedling stocks; eighteen sorts of dessert and culinary apples, twenty-five of pears, fourteen of peach and nectarine, four apricots, seven of plums, five cherries. Also, mulberries, walnut, filbert, pomegranate, white and purple guavas, custard apple, almonds, loquats, quince, medlars, currants, gooseberries, bananas, cuttings and rooted plants of the best varieties of wine and dessert grapes.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS

A large collection of trees, shrubs, and other plants, including—Camellias, Magnolias, Neriums, Viburnums, Roses, Passion Flowers, Azaleas, Rhododendrons, Hibiscus, Laurels, Daphnes, Buddleas, Cytisus, Glycines, Gardenias, Pyrus, Euonymus, Bougainvilleas, Fuschias, &c.

In the Bulbous and Tuberous Rooted Plants will be found a choice collection of Dahlias, Hyacinths, Tulips, Ranunculus, Gladiolus, Ixias, Achimenes, Amaryllus, Gloxinias, Clidanthus, Ferrarias, Irises, Gesnerias, Cyclamen, Lily of the Valley, Solomon's Seal, and with many others a great variety of Cactuses.

For Garden Seeds, the following:—

White Spanish Onions	Imperial Cabbage
Brown Deptford ditto	Fulham ditto
Globe ditto	Green Savoy ditto
Long Orange Carrot	Red Dutch ditto
Altringham ditto	Red and White Celery
Early Horn ditto	
Parsnip	Lettuce Tennis Ball
Early Frame Peas	Lettuce Cabbage
Early Prolific ditto	Four varieties of Radish
Blue Imperial ditto	
Broad Windsor Beans	White and Red Beet
East Ham Cabbage	Prickly Spinage
Early York ditto	

Rhubarb and Asparagus Plants, Asparagus Seed, Jerusalem and common Artichokes, Roots of twenty-five sorts of medicinal and culinary Herbs, Garlick, Seed Potatoes, Globe Onions, by the bag or ton.

Purchasers can select their own plants by calling at the garden, Bourke-street, Surry Hills. All orders punctually attended to. Plants and seeds carefully packed for the country or neighbouring colonies.

JOHN BAPTIST, Surry Hills.
May 31. 9030

FINE American NEGROHEAD, (*wholesale*), at 3s. 6d. per lb.
Second quality ditto, 2s. 9d. per lb., by the keg or half-keg
Superior American CAVENDISH, 3s. per lb., by the box of 150 lbs.
Boydell's Colonial Tobacco, and
A large stock of low price Tobacco in bond, from 1d. per lb. and upwards, for trading.
☞ Captains of ships supplied with Tobacco, &c, out of bond.

W. H. ALDIS, TOBACCO MERCHANT.
June 1. 9078

50 BARRELS AMBER ROSIN
10 Casks soda ash, 51 per cent.
2 Casks half pint tumblers
On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church Hill.
May 16. 8049

BYAS'S Bottled Ale and Porter, three and four dozen casks, just received, a large supply.

Bass's No. 3 Burton Ale, brewing 1848.

On sale at the Stores of
J. W. ROCHE.
Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

☞ Every article connected with the Wine and Spirit Trade may be selected from an extensive stock, comprising every variety, at the lowest possible prices.

All orders punctually attended to.
Empty casks and cases for sale. 9351

30 HOGSHEADS Bass's No. 3 ALE (October brewing), now landing ex Mary Catherine, on sale by the undersigned, ready for delivery.

JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer,
8781 490, George-street.

BASS AND CO'S No. 3 ALE, brewed in October last, now landing, and on sale by the undersigned.

THACKER AND CO.
May 25. 8654

ON SALE by the undersigned,—
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Whiskey, Campbelltown, 10 O.P., in quarter-casks
Whiting
Rosin, pale and amber
Glue, best London manufacture
Lamp shades, 10 inch
Coloured paper for posting, double crown, and demy
Paper Hanging, of Parisian manufacture
Corks—wine, beer, and viol
Paris hats, velvet nap
Pipes, in boxes, 10 gross each, small bowls
Liverpool salt, &c.

L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street,
9039 Opposite Campbell's Gate.

22½ TIERCES TOBACCO,
EX SYDNEY.

NOW Landing, ex Sydney, a very fine sample of Kerr's anchor brand Tobacco, equal in quality to Barratt's, and the only parcel of fresh tierce tobacco in the market.

On sale, by
ROBERT COVENY,
8914 102, Market-street.

REMEMBER

TO ask at your grocer's or ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 765

HOBART TOWN HAY.

HYDRAULIC Pressed Hobart Town Oaten HAY, of superior quality. On sale at the Stores of

GEORGE THORNE AND CO
591, Lower George-street
May 30. 8917

S. PEEK AND CO.'S PATENT COFFEE ROASTER,

DRIVEN BY STEAM.

COFFEE roasted by this improved steam apparatus retains the essential oil and aroma so justly appreciated by every one, without increasing the cost to the consumer.

Coffee roasted and ground by steam daily at
S. PEEK AND CO.'S,
8306 Wholesale and Family Stores.

FOR SALE by the nreessed on hik
Very superior No. 2 Maniirther to do and
Low crowned Manila hats shall appertain
3 and 4 bushel bags of Administration
Invoice of bleached linens ad William Sheridan
brown drills, &c. said deceased.
Heavy kangaroo skins rable Sir Alfred Stephen
Rowland's perfumery. Justice of our said Court
Superior port and the twenty-ninth day of May
of our Lord one thousand
April 23. hundred and forty-nine.
P. F. GREGORY, (L.S.),
FOR SA Registrar.
S. GNd Williams, Proctors for the said
Van Diem Sheridan Wall, 310, Pitt-street,
ney. 8892
Van
9250

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

May 31.—Albion, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Robson, for New Bedford, United States. Passenger—Mr. W. H. Wilkinson.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Shamrock, steamer, for Melbourne and Launceston; Margaret, for Circular Head.

To-Morrow.—Symmetry, and Royal Sovereign, for Singapore; Olinda, for the Mauritius; Phantom and Wild Irish Girl, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.

May 31.—Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, from Newcastle, with 35 tons coals; Anna Maria, 40, Higgins, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Currency Boy, 41, Brown, from Newcastle, with 52 tons coals; Primus, 38, Howard, from Newcastle, with 50 tons coals; Venilia, 42, Chandler, from Camden Haven, with 1,281,000 shingles; Gleaner, 42, Malcolm, from the Manning River, with 12,000 feet cedar, 4500 staves, 500 feet rosewood, 300 bushels grain, 10 cwt. cheese; Adventure, 22, Peters, from the Hunter, with 450 bushels wheat; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 9 bales wool, 102 hides, 400 bushels grain, 46 bags bran, 78 trusses hay, 14 lambs, 22 pigs, 6 boxes tobacco.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

May 31.—Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, for Morpeth, with sundries; Curlew, 16, Guyader, for Shoal Harbour, in ballast; Primus, 38, Howard; Currency Boy, 41, Brown; and Brothers, 27, M'Cauley, for Newcastle, in ballast.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Melbourne and Launceston.—By the steamer Shamrock, this day, at four p.m.

For Mauritius.—By the Olinda, this evening, at six.

For the Indian Ports and England (overland).—By the Symmetry and Royal Sovereign, this evening, at six.

For Adelaide.—By the Phantom, and Wild Irish Girl, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Tropic, (P.O.P.), and Julindur, on Tuesday evening, at six.

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
1	Friday	7 3	4 57	4 22	4 57

Moon—Full, 3:23 a.m., June 8.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The letter on the Fine Arts Exhibition is left in the counting house for the writer.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE PETITION AGAINST MR. MARTIN'S QUALIFICATION.

There are various opinions in the world as to the good sense or the policy of exacting a property qualification from candidates for seats in the Legislature. Many men consider that the possession of property is in some degree indicative of the possession also, by the same persons, of several desirable mental qualities—as prudence, steadiness of application, and independence of character;—that it gives the possessor leisure for the cultivation of his mind, and for the acquisition of those important branches of knowledge necessary to the qualification of the legislator; and that it affords some security for cautious legislation, when the interests of the law-maker may be so materially affected by his own acts. Another class of men, not denying that there is some force in the above considerations, contend, on the other hand, that a balance of good would result to the public by the abolition of all property qualification whatsoever, in that the country would gain by a larger selection from intellectually capable, although perhaps poorer candidates. We confess that, so far as we can form a judgment in the matter from colonial observation, we are disposed to side with those who insist upon a property qualification. We have seen no attempts as yet to bring poor geniuses into the Council; but poor men without any genius at all, are very likely (looking to the peculiar constitution of our Legislature) to desire a seat there from various motives of interest or of vanity.

But however much we may differ upon the main question of property qualification, or no property qualification, we apprehend that no two reasonable and honest men can differ in this,—that whilst the law exacts a property qualification, that law ought to be vindicated and upheld. As an abstract position, we may grant that Diogenes, with no deeper stake in the country than his tub, would be a better law-maker than an Emperor Commodus with a palace and princely revenues; but if Diogenes were required to be seized of lands to the amount of £100 a year, no man whose mind has not confounded truth and falsehood together, would think of contending that the Philosopher could be justified in declaring (contrary to the fact) that he was possessed of the necessary qualification. The country, by such a falsehood, might gain the advantage of one more wise man in the House; but if his brother legislators (in common with many others out of doors) believed Diogenes had made a false declaration against law, and yet allowed him to retain his seat, what would be the moral effect upon the country? Men generally would reason upon the matter thus. Here is a man whose ostensible business it is to make law, commences his respectable career by breaking it; and that is in the most degrading form, the utterance of a falsehood. Here also are some thirty other members, who know of this falsehood, are indifferent about it, and associate with the offender as indifferently as if he were one of the most honourable of men. Would not the country most justly conclude that the other members were as bad as, if not worse than, Diogenes himself? Would not the less informed masses of the community seeing that example is always stronger than precept, especially the example of superiors,—

> Velocius et citius nos
> Corrumpunt vitiorum exempla domestica magnis
> Cum subeunt animos auctoribus,—

conclude, that neither lies, nor law breaking, were of much consequence, when gentlemen upon occasion, could be as guilty as the worst or most ignorant of men? Looking at such instances of conspicuous corruption, would it astonish any one that the poor and uninformed paid more regard to member's acts, than to their words? If, as we conceive, these questions must be answered in the affirmative, then were the Legislative Council on Tuesday night, not only clearly right in voting for the reception of the petition against Mr. Martin's qualification, but they would have outraged a great principle, if they had not gone on as they did yesterday to make provision for the enquiry proposed to them. If the allegations of the petition are true, a gross breach of privilege, a gross insult to the House, has been committed: for a man who has been elected, but who has not the property qualification, has no more right to sit and talk in that House, than has the man who possesses a property qualification, but who has not been elected. In such a case as was suggested by the petition, a strict and sifting enquiry is demanded for the honour of the House, for the cause of the petitioners, for the credit of the colony, and even for the character of Mr. Martin himself. If the petition be false, Mr. Martin must be naturally anxious to prove it so; and therefore we are rather at a loss to account for the violent opposition, which he and his friends appear to have made against the enquiry asked for.

But it appears from Mr. Martin's speech of Tuesday night, that he opposes the mode of enquiry demanded, as being illegal; and that he would not object to it if initiated before the proper tribunal, the Court for the trial of disputed Elections. A very few evening's back, this Court, in Mr. Martin's opinion, was altogether "illegal" and "unconstitutional." Now he finds it not only "legal," but the proper, and the only proper Court for his case. Whence this suddenly conceived partiality for this "illegal" Court? an illiberal mind might almost suspect that it had arisen in Mr. Martin's mind from the knowledge, that apart from any objection to its jurisdiction, arising from the nature of the case, it is now too late to appeal to that Court at all.

But this objection of Mr. Martin and his friends to the jurisdiction of the Council—to say nothing about the good or bad taste of taking preliminary objections at all—was effectually disposed of by Mr. Lowe, both upon precedent, and by reference to the plain reading of the law. The Act of Council, so frequently referred to in the debate, gives to the Court for the trial of disputed Elections, only a jurisdiction (as Mr. Lowe stated) over cases of disputed "returns," and neither Mr. Grant's case—the precedent quoted—nor Mr. Martin's, are cases of disputed return. It follows then that the Council collectively have a right, especially when petitioned by electors, to enquire into the truth or falsehood of an elected party's declaration of qualification, as otherwise such declaration is an empty form, and the Council would possess no security against any beggar from the street, walking into their House if he can only obtain a majority of any constituency. If the House, under such circumstances, were to be so absurd as to ignore their own inherent jurisdiction to deal with a matter of this nature, their conduct would be like that of a man who, having by accident swallowed poison, were to insist that he had no jurisdiction to throw it off his stomach.

In the present case, therefore, as in Mr. Grant's, the enquiry will proceed; and although Mr. Martin has said that he will resist such enquiry in every stage, we cannot but think that upon further reflection he can scarcely persevere in such a course. What does a charge of this kind against any member involve? It does not concern him exclusively. To a certain extent it affects the credit of the honorable body of which he insists he is a member. When therefore, it is to be met, we should conceive that any man in the least degree capable of a correct sense of what is due to his fellow-members, would for their sakes, quite as much as for his own, be anxious to throw off from the general body the foul aspersion cast upon them. This can only be done by showing that the charge against the individual member is wholly unfounded. Any man may do what he pleases with his own reputation (according to the Duke of Newcastle's celebrated moral position) because it is *his own*; but he can have no right to pursue a course which leaves it in doubt whether the Legislature of the country is disgraced by the presence of a person figuring as a member, merely by virtue of falsehood and fraud. We have therefore every hope that Mr. Martin will himself throw so much light on the charge, as to show clearly that it is unfounded. If he do not, and the Council should, after getting all the information they can procure in the matter, take no further steps, they might as well write over their door Dante's line, with a little variation,—

"He who enters here may leave truth behind."

OUR PARLIAMENTARY AGENCY.

On Wednesday, we placed before our readers a chronological summary of the facts connected with the very disagreeable dispute between the Home Government and the Legislative Council, on the subject of our Parliamentary Agency. The controversy has now extended over a space of nearly five years; and unless concession be submitted to by one or other of the parties, or by both, it is likely to be carried on *ad infinitum*. Meanwhile, the Council and their able correspondent, Mr. Scott, are each placed in a very awkward dilemma. Mr. Scott is discharging the duties of an office to which he has not been duly appointed, and must therefore feel that, in the eye of official etiquette, he is acting the part of an intruder. The Council are accepting services for which they had promised a specific remuneration, but which have in fact been rendered gratuitously through four successive years. Here is the appearance of meanness and dishonesty—meanness in receiving as a favour that to which they ought to have entitled themselves as a right; and dishonesty in violating their own deliberate engagements. We are aware that they have not so acted *intentionally*. Their motives have been manifestly pure. They have wished to keep faith with Mr. Scott; but they have wished also to keep faith with the colony, by maintaining their own dignity and independence as its representatives in the legislature. In their view, the interference of Secretaries of State has rendered these obligations incompatible; and while they have averted the reproach of unfaithfulness to their constituents, they have left the reproach of unfaithfulness to their Parliamentary Agent to be borne exclusively by those whose interference has kept him out of his salary. The arrears of that salary now exceed £2000.

The question to be considered is, whether it is possible for the Council, with Earl Grey's last despatch before them, to settle the dispute on terms not dishonourable to themselves?

Of the three conditions stipulated by Lord Stanley in 1845, the first, requiring the appointment of Agent to be made by legislative enactment, has, so far as appertained to the Council, been already complied with. The remaining two are—First, that during a prorogation or dissolution of the Council, the functions of the Committee of Correspondence should be suspended; and, Second, that in the composition of that Committee there should be the like proportion of Crown nominees as in the composition of the Council itself.

As regards the first of these stipulations, it is somewhat remarkable that in none of the resolutions or addresses, recorded in the Votes and Proceedings, do we find any allusion to it whatever. Whether the Council thought favourably or unfavourably of it, we can therefore gather only from the negative evidence of their non-compliance. The proviso was not introduced into the Bill passed during the session of 1846: consequently, we are to presume it was deemed objectionable. But we are at a loss to conceive why it should have been so deemed. One of the Standing Orders declares, "that in all unprovided cases, resort should be had to the rules, usages, and forms of Parliament;" and as it is one of the usages of Parliament that Committees shall not sit during a recess, the Council were bound by their own rule to conform to such usage.

Surely, then, this condition may be yielded to without detriment to any one principle worth contending about. And since, as we shall presently see, it is now the *only* point upon which the Home Government insist, the Council would do wrong were they on this account to keep Mr. Scott's appointment and remuneration any longer in abeyance.

The second and last of the remaining conditions is of a widely different character. Whether it would be a thing reasonable and proper in itself that in the Committee of Correspondence both branches of the House should be fairly represented; and whether on this question it was competent for the Secretary of State to offer to the Council his opinion and advice; are not the points upon which the dispute has turned. The ground taken by the Council was this: that having in their Standing Orders determined the mode in which their Select Committees should be formed, and those Standing Orders having received the royal assent, and thus acquired the force of law, it was *not* competent for the Secretary of State to dictate any other mode, and it was *not* competent for the Council, having due regard to their own dignity and independence, to bow to such dictation. Herein we think the Council were undoubtedly in the right, and Lord Stanley incontestably in the wrong. Herein we think concession on the part of the Council was and is absolutely impossible, be the consequence what they might, or what they may. And although in his first despatch on the subject, that of July, 1847, Earl Grey adopted Lord Stanley's view, it seems quite clear that on more mature consideration he has altered his opinion. His last despatch, that of 14th November, 1848, contains the following singular passage:—

"I am equally at a loss to understand how those Standing Orders could be contravened by requiring that as Parliament has determined that a certain proportion of the members of the Legislative Council should be nominated by the Crown, that class should not be excluded from any Committee of Correspondence that may be named: *that point is, however, one of comparatively little importance.*"

Had his lordship referred to the Standing Orders when he sat down to pen this despatch, he would have found that the contravention deprecated by the Council, and the contravention pictured by his own imagination, were altogether different. The Standing Orders do *not* "exclude" Crown nominees from the Committee of Correspondence or from any other Committee; neither do they permit the dictation that any Committee shall necessarily *include* nominees. They leave the House itself, in the mixed capacity assigned to it by Parliament, to determine by its own votes of whom its Committees shall be severally formed.

But Earl Grey's mistake is neutralized by the sentence we have marked in italics. Here, if we understand his words correctly, he gives up the point *in toto*, as a thing of "little importance." That which Lord Stanley had insisted upon as "indispensable," his noble successor throws overboard as an insignificant trifle.

The controversy is thus narrowed to a single point—that the Committee of Correspondence shall not sit during the prorogation or dissolution of the Council. Let this be conceded, and Her Majesty will not only assent to a Bill appointing Mr. Scott to the Parliamentary Agency, but will, moreover, authorise "the insertion in it of a clause sanctioning the payment to him, on the assumption of the office, of a sum of money as a remuneration for his past services." The fate of Mr. Scott, as regards the agency and its arrears of salary, is now, therefore, in the hands of his immediate constituents; and if there arise any further delay in the fulfilment of the engagement entered into between them and him, he may justly transfer the blame from the Secretary of State to the Legislative Council.

Ordinations.—On Sunday next (Trinity Sunday) the Bishop of Sydney will hold an ordination in St. Andrew's Church; the candidates are the Rev. F. T. C. Russell, and the Rev. T. H. Wilkinson, for priests' orders; and Mr. Thomas Druitt, (of the St. James's Grammar School), as deacon. The Bishop of Newcastle will hold an ordination at Morpeth; we believe the candidates are the Rev. J. Glennie, and the Rev. —— Rodwell for priests', and Mr. Coles Child and Mr. H. Wallas (now employed as catechists), for deacons.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday.

The Speaker took the chair [illegible]

FOREIGN IMMIGRANTS.

[illegible] Message from the Governor [illegible] brought to the House, enclosing [illegible] despatches from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the immigrants despatched from Hamburgh by Mr. Delius, a merchant of Bremen.

The Enclosures were—

1. A Despatch, No. 184, dated 31st October, 1848, from the Secretary of State, enclosing a report from the Land and Immigration Commissioners, and correspondence with Mr. Delius respecting emigrants proposed to be sent out by him.
2. A Despatch, No. 209, dated 29th November, 1848, from the Secretary of State, enclosing further reports from the Land and Emigration Commissioners on the subject of the emigrants despatched by Mr. Delius from Hamburgh.

The Message and its enclosures were ordered, upon the motion of the COLONIAL SECRETARY, to be printed.

APPLICATIONS FOR CONVICT LABOUR.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table a return to an address adopted on the motion of the honorable and learned member for Sydney, (Mr. Wentworth), being a return of the applications for ticket-of-leave holders, &c.; also a letter upon this subject from the Principal Superintendent of Convicts.

Ordered to be printed.

EVIDENCES OF ABORIGINES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the copy of a letter from Mr. Walker, the Superintendent of Native Police, relative to the admission of Aborigines as competent witnesses.

Ordered to be printed.

QUALIFICATION OF MR. MARTIN.

Mr. BOWMAN moved, pursuant to notice, "That the petition from certain electors of the Electoral District of Cook and Westmoreland, praying inquiry into the qualification of the sitting member for that district, presented by him on the 29th instant, be referred, for investigation and report, to a Select Committee, to consist of the following members:—The Attorney-General, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Murray, Mr. Nichols, and Mr. Bowman." He could, he said, assure the Council generally, and the hon. gentleman more immediately concerned in the matter, that he had not put himself forward to take up the question from the slightest personal feeling; but merely in the exercise of what he deemed to be an imperative duty, although a most unpleasant one. He was a little surprised at the opposition which was offered to the petition on a former day, and he was not aware upon what ground it was intended to resist the present motion; but he did not apprehend that the House could feel any difficulty in granting the committee, for the petitioners only asked for an inquiry, and it was true that the number of the petitioners was small, considering the large number of electors in the united counties of Cook and Westmoreland; but he felt little doubt that, if sufficient time had been allowed, more than double the present number of signatures might have been procured. He was sorry to hear the allusions made by the honorable member for Cumberland, Mr. Fitzgerald, derogatory to the respectability of the petitioners, for he would again assert that they were most respectable men, who had no occasion or desire for subordinate posts about the Court of Requests, as had been insinuated.

Mr. MARTIN: It was not without considerable reluctance that he again rose to address the House on a subject which had already been argued at considerable length, and in which he was personally interested. The honorable member, however, who had brought this matter before the House, had been guilty of the discourtesy of bringing it forward without giving him (Mr. Martin) notice, and at a time when he was not prepared with the authorities on the subject, which he was now prepared to lay before the House, to show that this was not a question which the Council ought to entertain. This being the case, he not only felt at liberty, but felt bound, to cite those authorities on the present occasion, and he was confident that he should be able to prove by these authorities that the course proposed by the honorable member for the Cumberland Boroughs was unwarranted and illegal. The arguments that had been urged against him, (Mr. Martin) in the previous debate, were based on different grounds. Some honorable members asserted this to be a question of privilege—others argued it as a question dependent on the provisions of the Constitutional Act, while others viewed it as a case of crime, to take a false declaration, and that in consequence the member doing so was unworthy to sit in that House. Whatever the merits of this last objection might be, it was at least not such a crime as could be taken notice of by any other tribunal than that House. He would first apply himself to the argument that this was a question of privilege. He should show conclusively that the question of the qualification of a member had never been regarded by the House of Commons as a question of privilege, and although he would admit that in almost every other respect the constitution of that Council differed from that of the House of Commons, in this respect he would contend that it was identical. He should show, that candidates for a seat in Parliament were liable to be questioned as to their qualification at the hustings—under the Constitutional Act the same liability existed here. He should show also that members of the House of Commons were obliged to file the declaration of their qualification in the House, and the same obligation prevailed here. The first statute bearing on this subject was, the 9th Anne, chap. 5, requiring that every person elected to serve as a member of the House of Commons, to be possessed of estate to the annual value of £600 per annum, and if any person should be elected not possessing such qualification, his election should be declared void. That was the position in which the law stood for several years in England, until it was found to be ineffectual for the object, and this was precisely the way in which the law stood under the Constitutional Act. The statute of 33 George II., c. 20, which enacted that no member should sit in the House until he should have delivered in unto the Clerk of the House a statement and account of his qualification, and this was precisely similar to the declaration required to be filed by members of that Council. Now what did the Act under which they were constituted say. The 8th section provides, "that no person shall be capable of being elected a member of the Legislative Council who shall not be legally or equitably seized of an estate of freehold for his own use and benefit, in lands and tenements in New South Wales of the yearly value of £100 sterling money, or of the value of £2000 sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same." This was the qualification clause in the Constitutional Act, being exactly the same in principle, and almost the same in words, as the statute of Anne. But as it was found necessary to alter that statute in England, so it was found expedient to amend the Constitutional Act, and accordingly in the 7th and 8th Victoria, the following clause was inserted—

"III. And be it enacted, That every elective member of the said Legislative Council, before he shall sit or vote in the said Council after the election of a Speaker, shall make and subscribe a declaration in writing under his hand; by delivering to the Clerk of the Council, at the place where and while the Council is sitting, with the Speaker in the Chair, a paper signed by such member containing the said declaration, and also a statement of the county or counties in which the lands or tenements are situated out of which his qualification arises, with such other description thereof as may serve to identify the same, and the nature of his estate or interest therein, or in the rents and profits thereof; and the said papers shall be filed and kept by the Clerk with the other records of the said Council; [illegible] such declaration as aforesaid, [illegible] for every day on which he shall so offend, [illegible]"

The clause was framed in the very words of the Act 33rd George 2nd. This one act required the declaration at the hustings—the other required it to be given in at the foot of the table. The proceeding both in England and in that colony were precisely the same—and the proviso in both cases was precisely the same, namely, that if the member should not file such declaration, or should not be possessed of such qualification, the election should be declared null and void. Having now shown that the principles on which this question must be argued were precisely analogous with those which governed the House of Commons, he should proceed to see whether the House of Commons had ever looked upon this question of qualification as a question of privilege. He had looked through all the books that were considered worthy as authorities, and although he found many frivolous and ridiculous matters regarded as matters of privilege, he challenged any honorable member to point out one instance in which the House of Commons had ever taken up the question of any member's qualification as a question of privilege. On the contrary, the House of Commons had always sent questions of this kind to a Court which they had appointed for this purpose. Not only had the House of Commons not considered this as a matter of privilege, but it had thrown obstacles in the way of unseating a member from any want of qualification, and ever since the year 1717 it had been a standing order of the House that no petition against any undue return should be received unless sent in within fourteen days after the meeting of Parliament. Many instances had occurred in which the petition had been presented one day after the expiration of the fourteen days, when from accident, from absence from the country, or from ignorance of the rule of the House, it had been almost unavoidably delayed; but the House had on all occasions adhered to its rule, and had refused to inquire into it. If the House of Commons had felt it to be so dishonourable to sit with a member whose qualification was impeached, as it had been represented to be by several honorable members the other evening, would it not have altered this rule—would it have continued stedfastly to throw obstacles in the way of inquiry into any qualification that might be questioned? Would it have observed these forms with such scrupulous exactness? And yet, he imagined, the House of Commons had as high a sense of honour as that House could be supposed to entertain. Had it felt that the impeachment of a member's qualification was so very degrading that it was a breach of privilege for a member to presume to sit without a qualification, there would have been doubtless numerous cases to refer to, and that Council would not be in the position in which it was now placed, of having no precedent whatever for the course it was now proposed to adopt. The House had always regarded the want of qualification in a member, as a constituent in an undue return, and had always considered only on petition, as against an undue return, and not as a breach of privilege. If then no honorable member could produce a case in which this question had been treated by the House of Commons as a question of privilege, he did not think the Council would be acting decently, fairly, or honestly, if they should regard as such the matter contained in the petition presented by the honorable member for the Cumberland boroughs. But supposing this question of qualification to be a privilege of the House of Commons—supposing, for the sake of argument, that it was so—did it follow that it was a privilege appertaining to that Council? He contended that it did not; and he was sure he should make the House feel satisfied that it was not. In the case of Carson and the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, it had been decided by the most celebrated lawyers of the age, that the privileges of Parliament did not attach necessarily to colonial legislatures. Amongst those who sat on the enquiry into that case were the names of Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Brougham, Lord Denman, Lord Cottenham, Lord Campbell, and others, equally distinguished by their legal attainments. They repeated, that though the House of Commons was invested with many privileges, that no colonial legislature had any privilege beyond what was necessary for the removal of any obstructions in the due and decent despatch of business. (The honorable member here quoted the Judgment at some length.) He had now, he supposed, shown to the conviction of every member of that House that this question of qualification had never been treated as a question of privilege in the House of Commons, and that if it had, it was at least no breach of privilege here. It never could be treated as a right which was possessed by this House, because it could not be pretended that it was a right which, if conceded, could assist the business and proceedings of the House in any way; and, while on this point, he would draw the attention of the House to a proceeding that was at that moment going on. It was well known that a gentleman had been sitting and taking a part in the proceedings of that House since the commencement of the sessions, who, it was notorious, was not a member—who had never been duly elected. If to sit in that House without being duly qualified by law was a breach of privilege, why had not the case of that gentleman been taken up—that gentleman who sat there in violation of all law, and yet no one had questioned his right? He would next proceed to consider the way in which this matter would be treated in England—he contended that in England the want of qualification was looked upon as a ground of an undue return. He could refer to numerous petitions against undue returns, where the only ground alleged was the want of qualification—the only difference in the mode of dealing with such a petition then would be, that in England the House of Commons would refer it to a Committee appointed by itself, and empowered by law to administer oaths, and punish witnesses for contempt, while in this colony it would be referred to a Court which, however unconstitutional it might be in its character, was appointed under the law of the land. It was true that the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) had quoted the Constitutional Act, to show that the question of qualification was not referable to that Court: it was true he had contended that this was not a question of a disputed return, but he had contended for it with so much hesitation, that he did not think the House would lean much to his opinion. It was declared by the Constitutional Act that every member should possess a certain qualification, or that failing to do so, his election should be declared void. What then was the want of qualification, if it was not a bar to the validity of the return, if the return of any member could be upset by it? It was true, indeed, that the return had not been actually disputed; and if the question of qualification were to be considered at all, it might and it ought to have been disputed. This seemed to be the interpretation which had been put upon the Act by the old Council. In the 30th section of the Electoral Act it is premised "and whereas it is expedient and necessary to provide a Court for the trial of any complaints which may be made against the validity of any returns made by the Returning Officers under this Act." The 41st section went on to provide "That the Court thus constituted shall have power to enquire into all cases which may be brought before it by the Governor respecting disputed returns of members to serve in the said Legislative Council, whether, such disputes arise out of an alleged error of the return of the Returning Officer, or out of the allegations of bribery or corruption against any person concerned in any election, *or out of any other allegation calculated to affect the validity of the return.*" Thus it would seem that this Court could consider any allegations affecting the validity of the return, and yet here was an allegation which would void the return altogether, which would make it wholly invalid, and yet it was not a matter for this Court to enquire into. He would ask any one who could understand the meaning of language, if this was not a question clearly within the meaning of the clause he had just quoted. The 46th section of the same Act went on to say "That all complaints of the undue return of members to serve in the said Legislative Council shall be addressed in the form of a petition to the Governor; and that no petition shall be noticed, nor any proceedings had thereon, unless it shall have been addressed to the Governor by a person who was candidate at the election whereof it may be alleged that an undue return has been made; or by a number of persons, who either voted or were qualified to have voted at the said election amounting to not less than one-tenth of the whole number on the list of electors; and no petition shall be noticed which shall not be received by the Governor within twenty-one days from the day of election, if proceeding from any part of the middle district of the colony, or within thirty-six days if from either the northern or southern districts. There was an expression in this clause which would enable him to show what was really meant in Mr. Grenville's Act, and all the other Acts relative to this subject, the words used are—"Petitions against the undue return." (The honorable member quoted Grenville's Act and a subsequent Act in support of this assertion.) They were also used in the last Act passed in 1839. Now under the authority given to the Legislature by the Constitutional Act, they had a Court erected to determine questions of undue returns. The words in the Act here were the same as the words in the English Act, and as he could find numerous petitions to Parliament in which want of qualification is the only ground of undue return, the want of qualification must be taken to constitute an undue return, and as such be referable to the Court and to the Court only. It was argued by the honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe), that the declaration of the qualification of any member of that Council was not required to be filed till the Council met perhaps considerably more than twenty-one days after a member had been elected. But the case was the same in England. It was not compulsory on any member to go and take his seat in the House of Commons at first. He might absent himself for a month or two if he thought proper, but still the House was bound by its rule, and even though the declaration should not be filed, would not inquire into any petition respecting any disputed return, after fourteen days had elapsed from the first meeting of the House. Therefore, this filing the declaration had nothing whatever to do with the validity of the election. It was the possession of property at the time of the election, and the electors if they intended to have petitioned, should have put the declaration to him then, or petitioned against him for want of qualification within twenty-one days after the election took place. It was only necessary they should state loosely in their petition the ground of their objection to the return, and after he had filed the particular declaration of his qualification, they would have had plenty of time to investigate it. Doubting any member's qualification, were the electors to lay by for additional information, and thus come to the Council and ask them to adopt a course, without precedent in the English House of Commons, without either law or authority to support it. The petitioner in England had to come within fourteen days—why not the petitioner here within twenty-one days? (The hon. member here quoted cases, where petitions had been presented on the evenings of the fourteenth day after the meeting of Parliament, and rejected as too late.) Although, therefore, the same inconvenience existed in England as there did here, the House of Commons did not strive to get rid of it in the same way as that now proposed to the House. There the petitioner was confined strictly to his fourteen days; and here, by the same rule, he ought to be confined to his twenty-one days; and not having done so, the Council ought not to attempt to exercise a power and privilege which Parliament never had exercised. It had been urged that a candidate might not be present when a nomination took place, and therefore could not take the general declaration; but if any one doubted his qualification, this was no bar to a petition. In his own case, however, he was present at his nomination, and why had not the question as to qualification been put to him then? The present inconvenience would then have been got rid of, and they would not be asked as now to ride over the rights of members of the House, by a power that was never claimed and never exercised by the House of Commons; and which, if it had been, clearly could never be claimed or exercised by that Council. The clause in the new Act, which required every member to file his declaration at the foot of the table, did not interfere with that part of the clause in the Constitutional Act, requiring the declaration to be made at the hustings; and because the electors neglected to avail themselves of that opportunity, they were not to be allowed to come down to that House eight months after the election of a member to set that election aside. He would now come to another part of this question, which he considered of more importance than any other, and that was, whether that Council had any power to enquire into any matter of this kind whatever. Under what act, or under what clause of any act, they could institute any such inquiry. The clause requiring a member to be possessed of this property qualification also required that he should be of the full age of twenty-one years, a natural born subject of the Queen, or naturalized according to law. All these were grounds on which the election of any member could be made void; but where, he asked, was the power given to the Council to enquire into them? It might be said that the Council might report to the Governor, and the Governor might refer the matter back to the Council under the 18th section of the Constitutional Act. Supposing this was one of the matters that might be referred to the Council by the Governor, under what clause had the Council the power to initiate the matter—to take it under the Governor's notice. The 15th clause of the Constitutional Act was as follows—"And be it enacted that any question which shall arise respecting any vacancy in the Legislative Council of the colony of New South Wales, on occasion of any matters aforesaid, shall be heard and determined by the said Legislative Council on such questions being referred to them for that purpose by the Governor of the said colony, *and not otherwise*." Therefore the Council, if they were to consider this matter, should have waited until it was brought before them by the Governor, instead of initiating it themselves. The Council had no authority whatever to set the Government in motion; but though there was a tribunal to which a motion of this nature ought to have been referred, it was proposed the Council should step in and do with it as they thought fit. But he should show the House that this was not one of the matters referred to in the clause, as "the matters aforesaid." The "matters aforesaid" referred to in the clause were the resignation of any member under the 14th clause. The non-attendance of any member for two successive sessions—the taking oaths of allegiance to any foreign power—the becoming bankrupt or a public defaulter, or attaint of treason or convict of felony, under the 10th clause, these were the matters referred to in the 15th clause as "the matters aforesaid," and these were the only matters that could be referred to the House by the Governor. No doubt it had been said hesitatingly by the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe) that the matters referred to in the 8th section were also some of the matters aforesaid; but he would ask the House, if when the vacancy of a seat was spoken of in the 15th clause, it did not necessarily imply that the seat was once properly filled? Now if the Council should determine that his election was void from want of qualification, the seat never could have been filled. But could it have been intended that the Governor should on his own surmise or opinion as to the age of a member, or whether he was a born subject of the Queen or naturalized according to law, refer the House to the question whether he was qualified or not, and yet these were the matters alluded to in the 8th section. It was clear then this was not one of the matters the Governor was authorised to send down to the House, and if not one of these matters, the House had no power to consider it. If even the Governor should send it down, must not the House first enter into an enquiry whether it was one of the matters which he had a right to send down to them? He had now gone through the principal part of the law bearing on this question, and he had little left to do than to reply to the arguments which might be reiterated against him. It had been suggested by one honorable member the other night, that if this course were adopted by the House, any number of petitions might be sent to that House on any frivolous pretext—perhaps one might be sent against the honorable and learned member for Bathurst for sitting and speaking in the House for three days, although he did not file his declaration of qualification for a week afterwards. He would admit that such a petition would be very impertinent and ridiculous; but it might suggest itself to some, that there was a reason why it was not filed before. They might imagine some reason connected with such a circumstance that induced the honorable member to step to speak on certain questions, but forbade him to step to vote. It might, too, lead to a petition against the qualification of any member, who, nominally receiving £100 annually for the property for which he qualified, and for which in reality he only got £80, returned the surplus £20 to the lessee. He did not say that any such case existed, but day after day they might be troubled with petitions of this kind. Another point which had been made much of by that veracious and independent paper—the only one that made any attempt to report the proceedings of that House—and which did not think it beneath it to put all that was said against him (Mr. Martin) permanently forward, while it carefully suppressed all that he said in his defence—was this: The hon. and learned member for Bathurst, speaking of the inconsistency of the hon. and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Wentworth) and the hon. and learned Attorney-General, had said there was some excuse for the latter, as Mr. Grant's declaration was filed within twenty-one days of his election. He (Mr. Martin) had said the Attorney-General did not take that point, and then the honorable and learned member had burst out to ask who would defend his right to a seat under a charge like this, on a point? (Great laughter.) But he (Mr. Martin) would ask, whose point was it? It was the honorable and learned member's own point, to excuse the Attorney-General. It had not been taken by him (Mr. Martin) to preserve his seat. The honorable and learned member for Bathurst also indulged in other observations relative to him. He was reported to have said—

The SPEAKER begged to remind the hon. gentleman that it was against the rules of the House, and against the practice of Parliament to refer to what had fallen from any member in a previous debate.

Mr. MARTIN was aware that it was against the practice of Parliament to do so, but as they had not yet any Standing Orders adopting the practice of Parliament, he felt himself at liberty and justified in taking the course he was now pursuing.

Mr. LOWE rose to order: Although they had no Standing Orders to govern their proceedings, he took it that the Council, in common with every other deliberative assembly, had the inherent right to determine how their discussions should be conducted, and certainly he would take the sense of the House on the matter. If the honourable member determined to persevere, he would himself put it to his good taste and calmer judgment whether the course he was pursuing was decorous.

Mr. MARTIN was not desirous of pursuing any course against the wish of the House, and would therefore refrain from alluding to what had fallen from the honorable member for Bathurst. But he would suppose that it was the opinion of that honorable, and learned member, that it was a disgrace to the members of that House to sit with any member whose qualification was even questioned. He could tell that hon. and learned member, and all other members of that House, that they knew nothing in his (Mr. Martin's) public or private career which would not bear comparison with that of the hon. and learned member for Bathurst. He never—

Mr. LAMB rose to order. He must really take the sense of the House whether the hon. member should persevere in the course he was pursuing.

The SPEAKER: I have told the hon. member that his observations are not in accordance with the practice of this House or of the House of Commons, but there are no Standing Orders on the subject.

Mr. WENTWORTH wished to know what the result of taking the sense of the House would be. Only, as far as he could see, that the hon. member for Cook would go on again. There was no order to restrain him to any line of argument.

Mr. M'KINNON thought the proceeding most disgraceful to the House, and discreditable to the hon. member. He thought it would be competent for the Council at once to adjourn the discussion until the Standing Orders were passed; and it would be better to do so, than to permit the continuation of a proceeding of so indecorous a character.

Mr. WENTWORTH would beg to remark that he did not think it good taste in the honorable member to attack any member personally, more particularly in his absence.

Mr. MARTIN did not wish to attack the honorable and learned member in his absence. He should have been glad had he been present; but it must be remembered that it was not until after he (Mr. Martin) had spoken on the previous evening, that the honorable and learned member for Bathurst made his speech. To that speech he (Mr. Martin) had no right of reply, as he ought to have had, on a question where his own conduct was called in question; and the honorable and learned member had chosen to indulge in remarks and insinuations against him, to which he felt he ought to reply. It was not that he cared for the opinion of the honorable and learned member, it was a matter of the most perfect indifference to him what the honorable and learned member—

Mr. LAMB: It was a matter of extreme regret to him to be obliged to resort to such a course, but for the sake of the credit of the House he must request the Speaker to order the House to be cleared of strangers, in order that proceedings so discreditable and indecorous should not be reported.

[The House was then cleared, and when the reporters were again admitted Mr. Martin was speaking.]

He had referred both to the law and practice of Parliament to make out his case, and he felt bound to say that feeling that he had made it out, he should steadily resist the enquiry. He would not throw obstacles in the way, but he had resisted and would resist it, because he believed it to be illegal. It was tried to make Mr. Grant's case into a precedent; but could any member say it was a precedent they ought to follow? The only member who made himself acquainted with the law of Parliament in that case was the honorable the Attorney-General, and he had opposed the enquiry in every stage. Every one in and out of the House knew that the case of Mr. Grant was entirely a party question; one party being anxious to keep him in the House, the other to get rid of him. The only ground urged for the change of opinion in the Attorney-General, and those who voted with him on that occasion, was, that this enquiry was sought in petition from the electors. But could they find any clause that gave them power to receive and act in this petition, and if they could not, where was the value of the difference between this case and that of Mr. Grant. What additional rights, or additional power, did the petition confer on the House; and if it conferred none—then ought the Attorney-General to vote against this enquiry. Even at this distance of time he was sure that that honorable and learned gentleman would not recant opinions so deliberately formed, and so supported by authority, as those expressed by him in Mr. Grant's case. Some honorable members, indeed, there were, who never having been consistent before, felt bound to be consistent now. There was one honorable member who had once been the most strenuous advocate in that House of the equalities, and was now vehemently opposed to them—who had never advocated any one great question which had come before that Council, of which he had not been at one time or other the determined opponent. He (Mr. Martin) was glad that he had at least found one subject on which that honorable member deemed it necessary to be consistent, and he only wished he had found out the necessity before on matters of more importance. There was one other honorable member to whom he wished to allude—Mr. Lamb. He did think that an honorable member who had been rejected by a constituency and then accepted a seat as a nominee, would have done well to have paused before he took a permanent part on a question like this, particularly when he referred to the way in which he, in common with other nominees, voted before. Another of these gentlemen also had given a reason for voting against him (Mr. Martin)—Mr. Allen; but as the House knew very well how Mr. Allen's vote was influenced on every occasion, his reason was entirely superfluous. The honorable and learned member for Sydney (Mr. Lowe), said that no honorable man could sit in that House with any member who would reject any inquiry into a charge like this. Why, then, did

the honorable member sit with Mr. Grant, when he was sent by his constituents triumphantly back into the House? Why, if the principle was so very important, did they not follow it up in Mr. Grant's case, and unseat him again and again till they beat his constituency out of the field? No, the honorable and learned gentleman's indignation at such a breach of privilege had been left dormant, to explode now, to preserve that consistency, which had never been sustained before. He had now done with this matter. He felt that in point of character he was equal to any member of that House, and in education was at least equal to many. He knew well, when he entered that House, short and obscure as his political career had been, that he should have many obstacles to contend with, much opposition to combat. He knew that if he were to preserve independence, he must submit to be attacked, must be prepared for opposition as malicious and vindictive as this petition. But he trusted he had the courage to meet, and the ability, ultimately, to defeat this opposition—an opposition which he would again repeat, he would resist in every stage, because, he believed in his conscience that he had been guilty of no crime.

Mr. LAMB moved, as an amendment, that the committee be elected by ballot.

Mr. M'KINNON seconded the amendment.

Mr. WENTWORTH, in the absence of any rule to that effect, did not see how they were to go to the ballot.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL supported the amendment, and defended himself briefly from the charge of inconsistency, on the ground that here the matter, the enquiry, was asked for by petition, while in Mr. Grant's case it was on the mere motion of a member. He would not prolong the discussion by any reply to the arguments urged by the honorable member for Cook, or by commenting on the taste he had displayed in the course he had taken. He regretted that he had taken that course for his own sake, and he also regretted much the scene that had taken place in that Council. It was the only occasion but one in which it had been found necessary to exclude strangers, and that one was exclusively on a question of privilege. He hoped in future no such case would occur, but that honorable members would feel that whether standing orders existed or not, the rules of propriety ought to be observed in every assembly of gentlemen.

Mr. WENTWORTH would take the opportunity of expressing his sentiments on this question,—and first of all he would plead guilty to the charge of inconsistency in the vote he should give. He did believe that the House had fallen into error in the case of Mr. Grant, and the sooner they got rid of that error the better. He did not think that case ought to form a precedent, and he was confirmed in this opinion by the fact, that the constituency which had returned that gentleman defied the Council, and sent him back to the House. The power of the House was set at naught by the constituency, and the member himself, who refused very properly, and as he hoped Mr. Martin would do, to attend before the Committee. Did the Council attempt to unseat Mr. Grant a second time? No, they allowed him to retain his seat, thus tacitly admitting that they had been in error. He (Mr. Wentworth), in common he believed with many other members, made a resolution at that time, never to be engaged in an affair of this sort again. And supposing they should persevere in this enquiry and unseat the honorable member for Cook, could any one imagine that the result would not be identical with the case of Mr. Grant? Could they believe that he would not be returned again and again? Would the constituency submit to the dictation of the eight electors who had signed the petition? The honorable member had, with very bad taste, said that many other signatures could have been procured; but supposing the number had been doubled, would the 250 electors comprising the constituency follow in their wake? No, they would continue to return him, and the Council would be reduced to the humiliating necessity of succumbing to the electors, instead of the electors succumbing to the Council. He thought it behoved the House, before they granted a Committee, to see what the allegations in the petitions were, and whether a *prima facie* case was made out by the petitioners. Now he thought that if every allegation in the petition were true, the honorable member could not be unseated; and if so, where was the use of all this inconvenience and waste of time? (The hon. and learned member then read the various allegations of the petitioners, contending that none would suffice to unseat a member.) The next important allegation was, that no conveyance of the property to Mr. Martin had been registered; but every lawyer knew that the only use of registration was to preserve a priority, that a really *bonâ fide* deed was as binding without being registered as with it. It was indeed maintained that a subsequent registry could not prevail over a prior *bonâ fide* deed. From these allegations the petitioners inferred and suspected that Mr. Martin's qualification was collusively and colourably obtained; but he would ask, if this inference and suspicion should put the hon. member and the House to the inconvenience of going into enquiry on a charge, the whole of which the hon. member might admit without at all impugning his qualification? He should not attempt to follow the honorable gentlemen in his arguments on the law of the case, as to do so would only be to weaken the effect of those arguments. No doubt these matters were referred to Committees of the House of Commons; but this Council had divested itself of the power of the House of Commons, and had erected another tribunal, which took from them all power to move in this matter. It was impossible to say that this was not a case of disputed return, and if so, it must be a case for the Court erected under the Electoral Act. It could make no difference that the particular qualification of Mr. Martin was not known at the election, the general declaration might have been required from him. The Electoral Act was passed after the Constitutional Act, and time might have been given to object to the qualification after the particular declaration had been made. But it was not given; but because the particular declaration was *casus omissus* in the Electoral Act, it did not follow that the Council were to take the matter up and institute an illegal enquiry. Let them, if they pleased, cure the defect in the Electoral Act, by extending the time to twenty-one days after the filing the particular declaration. The honorable member had approached the law of the question on every point; and if there were one question which he had made appear clearer than another, it was that this was not one of those cases which the Governor could refer to the Council. He had conclusively shown that these cases were confined to vacancies of seats that had once been filled; while in this, if the honorable member had been illegally returned, the seat had never been filled at all. He trusted the House would not stultify itself by adopting the precedent of Mr. Grant's case, as they might be quite sure that should they do so, the honorable member would only be returned again, and the valuable time of that Council and of the public unnecessarily be wasted.

Mr. BOWMAN said, that the course which had been pursued by the honorable member who was principally concerned in the matter, and the honorable gentleman who had last addressed the House, had happily relieved him from the necessity of making any lengthened reply. The honorable member for Cook and Westmoreland had said that the petitioners ought to have come sooner.

Mr. MARTIN: The honorable member had mistaken him. He said that they ought not to have come at all.

Mr. BOWMAN had certainly understood the argument to be that the petitioners ought to have come earlier. The fact was, that they could not possibly have come to the House sooner than they had done: for it was not until after the House had assembled for the despatch of business, and the honorable member had made the necessary statement of his property qualification, that the petitioners could possibly be aware what that qualification really consisted of. The petitioners had no doubt a right to apply to the House in this matter, and he trusted that the Committee would be granted. The legislature had wisely declared that no person should be deemed qualified to sit as a member of that Council unless he possessed a particular amount of property; and surely this possession must be a *bonâ fide* one. If a piece of waste paper—a document of no real value—was sufficient to make up this property qualification; the provision would be a mockery;—surely, therefore, the matter must be open to enquiry, so that proof might, if necessary, be exacted as to whether a member was legally qualified or not. It had been alleged that the petitioners might have questioned Mr. Martin at the time of the election as to his qualification, but if they had done so, they could have obtained no real information, for he would doubtless have declared that qualification in general terms, as he was legally entitled to do, and the electors would still have had to wait for the particulars until the Council assembled. For the credit of the House, and for the credit of the honorable member who this motion principally affected, it was absolutely necessary that the enquiry should take place, whatever might be the result. He had no objection whatever to the appointment of a committee by ballot as suggested by Mr. Lamb, having merely named the members to suit the convenience of the House, in the absence of Standing Orders.

The House now divided upon Mr Lamb's amendment, with the following result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
The Colonial Secretary	Mr. Fitzgerald
Attorney-General	Wentworth
Colonial Treasurer	Dangar
Mr. Lamb	M'Intyre
Mackinnon	Martin
Lowe	Nichols (teller.)
The Auditor-General	
Mr. Oakes	
Hamilton	
J. Macarthur	
Bowman	
Murray	
Suttor	
The Collector of Customs	
Mr. Allen	
Parker	
Icely	
W. Macarthur	
Cowper (teller.)	
Ayes 19	
Noes 6	
Majority for the Committee .. 13	

A ballot then took place, and the following gentlemen were chosen to form the Committee, viz.: Mr. Bowman, Mr. Cowper, Mr. Lowe, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Murray, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Lamb.

POSTPONEMENTS.

The further consideration in Committee of the draft Standing Rules and Orders was postponed until to-day, with an understanding that this matter should have precedence.

The consideration of the Governor's Message No. 9, with Hawkers' and Pedlars' Bill; the consideration of the Governor's Message No. 10, with Aboriginal Natives' Evidence Bill; the second reading of the Administration of Criminal Law Bill; and the second reading of the Administration of Criminal Justice Bill, were postponed until Wednesday next.

The further consideration in Committee of the City Magistrates Bill, was postponed until to-day.

Council adjourned at ten minutes past six until three o'clock this afternoon.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Honorable Earl Grey, to Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

Downing-street,
November 30, 1848.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the same subject, I transmit to you, herewith, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary to the Board of Treasury, intimating that, adverting to the advantages which may be anticipated from the acceleration of the communication with the Australian colonies by the establishment of steam conveyance, and looking to the aid which may be expected from the colonies towards the expense of the undertaking the Lords Commissioners are of opinion that they will be justified in accepting a tender made by the India and Australian Steam Packet Company, for the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney, in three vessels of two hundred horse-power, for twenty-six thousand pounds per annum, for a period of not less than six years; and that they have intimated to the Board of Admiralty their approval of such contract being concluded; provided that Board are satisfied of the ability of the company to perform the service.

You will further perceive that it has been intimated to the Board of Admiralty, that as the colony of New South Wales has already agreed to a grant of six thousand pounds per annum for three years, in aid of that service, it will not be necessary to make provision in the navy estimates for more than twenty thousand pounds on account of the contract. You will, therefore, take the necessary measures for the payment, from time to time, into the Commissariat Chest, of such sums as will accrue from the grant in question, in order that they may be applied towards the expense of the contract.

I have further to acquaint you, that a proposal for establishing steam communication with Australia, via the Cape, is still under the consideration of her Majesty's government.

I have, &c.,
GREY.

[Enclosure referred to.]

Treasury Chambers, 17th November, 1848.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney, I have it in command to request that you will state to Earl Grey that the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, adverting to the great and rapidly increasing importance of the Australian colonies, and to the advantage, both in a commercial and social point of view, of facilitating the communication between them and the mother country, are of opinion that the question of the conveyance of the mails should not be determined solely with reference to the return which may at present be derived from the postage, but that the ulterior advantages which may accrue from the acceleration of the communication should be taken into consideration; and adverting also to the aid which may be expected from the colonies towards the expense of the undertaking, they are of opinion that they will be justified in accepting a tender made by the India and Australia Steam Packet Company, for the conveyance of the mails between Singapore and Sydney, in three vessels of two hundred horse power, for twenty-six thousand pounds per annum, for a period of not less than seven years. And my Lords have caused their approval of such contract being entered into to be signified to the Board of Admiralty; provided they are satisfied of the ability of the Company to perform the service.

My Lords have also directed the Board of Admiralty to be informed, that as the colony of New South Wales had already agreed to a grant of six thousand pounds for three years in aid of this service, it will be unnecessary to make provisions in the Navy Estimates for more than twenty thousand pounds on account of the contract; and with reference to your letter of the 24th July last, stating that the Legislative Council of New South Wales had decided upon such grant, I am to request that you will move Lord Grey to cause instructions to be conveyed to the Governor of that colony for the payment into the Commissariat Chest of such sums as will accrue from the grant in question, in order that my Lords may apply the same towards the expense of the contract.

I am also to request that you will observe to Lord Grey that the question of obtaining contribution towards this expense from other colonies which may derive benefit from the arrangements, as well as of the extension of the grant from New South Wales to the latter period of the contract, will be a subject for future consideration.

I am, &c.,
C. E. TREVELYAN.

Herman Merivale, Esq.

MEMBERS QUALIFICATION.

The following are further particulars of a portion of the freehold estates mentioned in my former declaration, and sufficient to give me the qualification required by law for sitting and voting as a member of this Council; I have given these further particulars because my former declaration has been deemed (though I conceive erroneously,) too vague for the purposes of identification.

I, William Charles Wentworth, do declare and testify that I am duly seised at law or in equity, of an estate in freehold, for my own use and benefit, in lands or tenements in the colony of New South Wales, of the value of two thousand pounds, above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, situate as follows, viz.:—In the parish of Alexandria and County of Cumberland, in Watson's Bay, a freehold estate of twenty-five acres, commonly called Cardoll's Grant; a freehold estate of fifty acres or thereabouts, lying between the outer fences of Vaucluse in the said county, and the grants of Laycock and Francis M'Glynn; a grant to me in fee of thirty acres in Great Coogee Bay, in the said county; a similar grant of two acres in the Town of St. Leonards, parish of Willoughby, county of Cumberland; a similar grant of twenty-six acres in the parish of Newcastle, county of Northumberland; a similar grant of one acre in King-street, Town of East Maitland, County of Northumberland; a similar grant of eight hundred and seventy acres in the county of Macquarie, at the confluence of Cedar Party Creek with the River Manning; a similar grant of nine hundred and eighty-six acres in the parish of Hexham, county of Northumberland; in the City of Sydney, in the county of Cumberland, two roods of land, or thereabouts, being parcel of the Riley Estate, lately purchased by me from J. J. Riley, Esq.

W. C. WENTWORTH.

Donald M'Intyre, Esq., handed to the clerk the following:—

The following are further particulars of the freehold estate mentioned in my former declaration, and sufficient to give me the qualification required by law for sitting and voting as a member of this Council; I have given these further particulars because my former declaration has been deemed, (though I conceive erroneously,) too vague for the purposes of identification.

I, Donald M'Intyre, do declare and testify, that I am duly seised at law or in equity, of an estate in freehold, for my own use and benefit, in lands or tenements in the colony of New South Wales and county of Brisbane, known as the estate of Kayuga, in the district of Scone, of the value of two thousand pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same.

Lauchlan Mackinnon, an estate in freehold, of the yearly value of one hundred pounds sterling money above all charges and incumbrances affecting the same, namely, at law, of a house and land at Collingwood, near the city of Melbourne, in the occupation of Mr. Francis Bryant; and, in equity, of a certain farm on the Brighton estate, in the county of Bourke, in the occupation of Thomas Walton.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

THURSDAY.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Michael Brennan, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Leslie Duguid, a special meeting, at 11.

In the estate of S. Lyons, of the firm of A. and S. Lyons, an adjourned meeting, for the judgment of the Chief Commissioner on the insolvent's application for his certificate, at noon.

CITY COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

PRESENT: The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the chair; Aldermen Broughton, Egan, Thurlow, Brown, and Fisher; Councillors Moore, Paton, Smidmore, Driver, Josephson, Hyndes, Board, May, Jenkins, Titterton, Wilshire, Lingard, Little, Wilkie, and Ryan.

CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

Mr. DRIVER presented a petition from a number of residents in Castlereagh-street, between Market-street and Pitt-street, setting forth that they had from time to time on several occasions petitioned the Council for that portion of Castlereagh-street to be kerbed and guttered, made passable, and the accumulated filth of every description to be removed from the carriage way, but without avail; that lately the father of one of the members had commenced to build in that street, immediately after which the kerbing of that portion had been laid down, and there left: they did not expect it would be proceeded with, but now again prayed that the whole line, on both sides, might be at once completed.

The reception of the petition having been moved by Mr. DRIVER, and seconded by Alderman BROWN,

Mr. JENKINS said, that when a petition was placed in the hands of any member for presentation he would exercise a wise discretion in refusing to comply with the request when it contained statements which he knew to be false. The member ought to have known that a contract was entered into by the Council, in compliance with a petition from the inhabitants for the kerbing and guttering of that portion of Castlereagh-street, long before the removal of the old houses, much less the commencement of the new buildings in course of erection by Mr. Little, and that the only reason for the cessation of the work was that the weather had been so inclement that the men could not work at it. The contractor who had undertaken to do the work, had commenced upon it, and it was a matter resting entirely with him at which end, or on which side, of the street he would first lay down the kerbing, one at all events with which the Council had nothing to do. But for the wet weather no doubt the whole length would have been ere now kerbed. It was exceedingly bad taste for the member to bring up such a petition as this, and he (Mr. Jenkins) would oppose its reception.

Mr. TITTERTON said, that the petition was a complete falsehood. What did the petitioners want? The work was going on as fast as possible, while he did not believe that any of them had paid a farthing of rate this year.

Alderman EGAN opposed the reception of the petition, containing as it did imputations at once unfair and untrue.

Alderman BROUGHTON said, the petition contained imputations which every member must know were false and absurd; but especially so against the member alluded to, who it was well known would be one of the last in that Council to make his connexion therewith subservient to either his own or his father's private interests. While, if there was the slightest ground for the imputations, he would be glad to receive the petition; he felt he could do no otherwise than vote against it.

Mr. WILSHIRE said, it was particularly desirable, for the sake of the member himself, that the public should see that the imputations of the petitioners were groundless, and he therefore thought that the petition ought to be received.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said, that while there was nothing whatever in the petition reflecting on the member, he thought it advisable that the petition should be received. If no contract had been entered into for this work, it was well known that any citizen was entitled to have the kerbing laid down opposite his premises on the undertaking to flag the footway.

Alderman THURLOW said, it must be perfectly well known that this petition was but one of a series of attacks upon that Council for party purposes; knowing this, and that the imputation, it contained were totally without foundation, he was loth to waste time in discussing a falsehood. The reception of this petition would involve the absurdity of putting one of their body on his trial for that with which every member knew he had nothing whatever to do. The contractor having undertaken the work, was at perfect liberty to commence where he would without interference from any quarter whatever.

Alderman FISHER said, it would be the height of absurdity to receive a petition, the allegations of which every member knew to be utterly untrue. No man took less trouble to get into that Council than the member alluded to; and when in, no member had endeavoured to make himself more useful.

Mr. PATON opposed the reception of the petition.

The motion having been put from the chair, was declared to be lost. A division was called for, when there were—Ayes 3, Noes 14. The Mayor was called upon to vote, coincided with the minority—he believed the allegations to be unfounded, but it was his principle invariably to court enquiry when complaints were made.

CLERK TO THE CITY SURVEYOR.

On the motion of Mr. LINGARD, seconded by Mr. HYNDES, the Council proceeded to the election of a Clerk for the City Surveyor's Office, for which there were twenty-three applicants.

Alderman THURLOW and EGAN having been appointed scrutineers, the number was reduced (by ballot) from twenty-three to three: Mr. Wilson, Mr. Charles Driver, and Mr. Jones. These underwent the ordeal of the ballot box, with the following result:—

Mr. Wilson	10
Driver	10
Jones	9

The Mayor gave his casting vote for Mr. Wilson, who was declared duly elected.

INSPECTOR OF SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The next business was to appoint an Inspector of Slaughter-houses, for which there were five applications: these were (reduced as in the previous case) to three, and the result of the ballot was as follows:—

Mr. F. Oatley	14
Elliott	8
Morgan	2

Mr. F. Oatley was declared to be duly elected.

D. M'BETH.

Mr. TITTERTON moved, seconded by Mr. WILKIE, that D. M'Beth, principal overseer of Corporation works, do receive half-pay since the 4th January to the present date, in consequence of his never having received any notice of discharge, and having acted in the above capacity since the above date; and that he be continued in the employment of the Council.

The motion was negatived.

On division there appeared—

Ayes	6
Noes	13

PARRAMATTA-PLACE.

Mr. MAY moved, in pursuance of notice, that the petition of certain citizens, rate-payers, and residents in Parramatta-street, Kensington-street, Charles street, Linden-lane, and Dalton's-lane (Parramatta-place), praying for the erection of a fountain at the north-west corner of the last-mentioned thoroughfare, be referred to the Water Committee for their consideration and report.

Mr. MOORE seconded the motion.

Carried.

COMPENSATION TO MR. T. FLOOD.

Alderman FISHER moved, that the report of the Sub-Committee, appointed by the Council on the 15th March, to confer with Mr. Thomas Flood respecting his premises in Devonshire-street, recommending that the sum of £47 be paid to him, in full satisfaction of his claim for compensation for alleged injury to his premises, be adopted.

Mr. LITTLE seconded the motion.

Mr. WILSHIRE said, he was not aware that the Council had the means or were empowered to make compensation to any person for injuries alleged to have been caused by the formation of the streets. While the committee were at it, they might as well have recommended the Council to erect a new house for Mr. Flood, only not on a sandbank.

Mr. JOSEPHSON said, that such a manifest piece of jobbery as this he had not heard of since he had been a member of that Council. No reasonable cause was shown for the grant which they were asked to make—the only object seemed to be to make for Mr Flood a good house out of a mere shed. It had been represented to the Council that the cutting-down of Devonshire-street to its level had caused the front of this house to give way, and they were asked for £40 to underpin it; that sum was granted, but instead of giving stability to the dwelling, this expenditure, if the report was to be relied on, only increased the dilapidation, and they were now called upon for £47 more, which he expected would make it a really good habitation, and more than the rates of the whole street were worth.

Alderman EGAN opposed the motion. The former sum of £40 was voted in consideration that Mr. Flood gave up four feet of ground over which the verandah of the house stood, and which was required to preserve the line of street.

Alderman BROUGHTON said, the Council would remember that Mr. Flood, by a petition to which his name was appended, requested the Council to undertake the work, the levelling of Devonshire-street, the performance of which cost the Council some £118; and if in complying with his wishes some trifling damage was done to his premises, he was certainly not in a position to claim any compensation from the Council: but they would see still more the unreasonableness of the present resolution when they remembered that £40, in labour alone, had been expended by the Council in doing what they were assured would place the premises in as good condition as they were previously. Now however they were asked for a further sum, in which was included rent for the period of eighteen months. The thing was monstrous. He was sure that members would not squander the public funds in any such manner. It was rather too much for Mr. Flood to expect, that an old weather-boarded building should be converted into a two-story house by that Council adding a floor by building stone walls thereunder, because that while they were complying with the prayer of his petition the sand on which his house stood fell away from under it.

Alderman THURLOW was not a little surprised that the Alderman for Cook Ward, who had always been so much opposed to compensations of any kind, should bring forward such a motion as this. It was rather too much for Mr. Flood, after asking the Council to do a certain work, to turn round upon them and require compensation for any dilapidation that might thereby have resulted to his tenement: any loss accruing in consequence was his own, and it was no part of their duty to make it good. He thought the proposition was one so glaringly monstrous, that the Council would not entertain it for a moment, but that they would resist the claim, notwithstanding that it might cost them something to litigate it.

Mr. MOORE said, he had made it his business to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances of this case, and he felt that it was but a part of justice to support the recommendation of the sub-committee. By refering to the petition, members would find that the Council had not been asked to cut away the road, but to make it passable. The road however had been so cut away, that Mr. Flood's house was endangered, and to such an extent, that the tenant who had occupied it for two years, at a rental of 7s. per week, was compelled to give it up, since which time it had not been occupied. A sum of money, it was true, had been expended in underpinning the house, but the stone work was built upon sand—it had given way, and now the house was worse than ever; a cart might be driven through the wall erected to support it. If the Council had no power to compensate the citizens, they certainly had no right to destroy their property.

Alderman FISHER rose to reply, and while he was speaking several members retired, and there was no Council. The remaining members then separated.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. CURRY.—At the Printers' Arms Inn, 577, George-street, at 11 o'clock, a Publican's License, Bar Fittings, Spirit Fountain, Fixtures, Gas Fittings, German Silver and other Measures, &c.

MR. E. SALAMON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Chinese and English Paintings, Framed Engravings, Clove Ornaments, Rice Paper Paintings, Watchmakers' Materials, sundry Jewellery, Silver Watches, Plated-ware, Spectacles, Spectacle Cases, Goggles, Rosewood Workboxes, Desks and Dressing Cases, Russia Leather Dressing Cases, Cut Decanters, Moulded Carafes, Cream Ewers, Royal Arch Medals, Boatswains' Silver Calls, Silver Articles, &c. Also,—the Right Title, &c., of the Official Assignee in the insolvent estate of Mary Pearce, to a life estate of Cottages in Castlereagh-street, and Premises on the Surry Hills.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Bedding, Pier Glass, French Pipes, Negrohead Tobacco.

MR. C. ADRAIN.—On the premises, Phillip-street, next to the Lemon Tree, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MR. G. PICKERING.—At his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Tumblers, Toys, Cannisters, Empty Casks, Wearing Apparel, Jewellery, Ironmongery, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 293 packages Gilman's Stores, English Rape Seed, and Sulphur, E. I. Senna Leaves, Cream Tartar, Tartaric Acid, Carbonate Soda, Italian Juice, Washing Soda, Patent Shot, White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Wilshire Cotton, Brushes, Window Glass, Tea, Sugar, Cigars, Rhubarb, Manila Coffee; at 12 o'clock, Parchment.

MR. S. LYONS.—At the Circular Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Stockholm Tar, Pitch, Rosin; at his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Allotment of Land at the corner of Church and Campbell Streets, Parramatta, a new Cutter of 35 tons burthen, Burgundy Wine, Demerara Rum, Pipes, Raisins.

MR. ARMSTRONG.—At his Repository, at 12 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

MR. MOUT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture; at 11 o'clock, House and Cottages in Cumberland-street, 400 Head of Cattle, and the Station of "Crailwar," at Maneroo, 500 Head of Cattle, now running near Queanbeyan, Cottage and Ground in Liverpool-street, near Burdekin's Terrace; at half-past 12 o'clock, Pale Ale, in bottle and draught.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Wearing Apparel, Watches, Guns, Pistols, &c.

THE IRISH TRAITORS.—Messrs. Hawkesley and Cunninghame have just issued a voluminous report (taken we believe from *The Freeman's Journal*,) of the proceedings at the Special Commission held in Clonmel in September last, for the trial of O'Brien and others for High Treason. To a numerous class of readers we have no doubt this publication, which by-the-bye is very neatly got up, will be highly acceptable.

COUNTY OF DURHAM.—The court for the trial of disputed elections decided yesterday that the return of Mr. Donaldson was void; that, in consequence of no provision having been made by the returning officer for polling, there was no election. We believe the new writ will be issued to-day. Mr. Donaldson is again a candidate, and it is said will be opposed by Mr. Park, of Lewinsbrook.

POLICE OFFICE.—Neither Mr. Moir nor Mr. Smart, the Justices on the roster, were in attendance at the Police Office yesterday. The whole of the business was got through by Captain Innes and Mr. Miles. Alderman Thurlow and Mr. Towns have been summoned for to-day (Friday.)

STEALING.—On Wednesday morning, a woman named Mary Smith was detected helping herself to a couple of brushes from the shop of Mr. Stewart, of Hunter-street, grocer, and was given into custody of the Police. Yesterday she was committed for trial. On the same day, a case of gin was stolen from Mr. Roche's door, in Pitt-street; and yesterday, a case of wine was stolen from Mr. Taylor's shop in King-street. In the latter case the thief was detected, and is in custody.

COMMITTAL.—James Whelan was yesterday committed to take his trial for the robbery of money at Mr. Paulus' a few weeks ago, in whose service the prisoner was at the time. He was the same day taken into custody on the charge, but no evidence being forthcoming to criminate him, he was discharged. Subsequently he deposited a sum of £21, with a publican named Dally, which coming to the ears of the police, led to his re-apprehension. Failing to account for this sum, he has been committed to take his trial.

Mr. Newton has requested us to direct the attention of the trade to his extensive sale of oilman's stores, teas, sugars, cigars, coffee, parchment, white lead, oil, &c. He also requests us to state that in consequence of the immense number of lots, the sale will commence at eleven o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

SALES BY MR. LYONS THIS DAY.—We are requested to remind purchasers that Mr. Lyons sells, this day, at the Circular Wharf, at ten o'clock, Stockholm tar, pitch, and rosin; and at his mart, at eleven o'clock, Burgundy wine, white Demerara rum and pipes, Cape raisins, and a new cutter of about 35 tons; also, an allotment of land, corner of Church and Campbell streets, Parramatta.—*Communicated.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

CAMDEN.

MAY 30.—Dry weather continues, and westerly winds have been prevalent lately, particularly on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th, when they were more than usually arid, bleak, and boisterous. Occasionally there is a delusive appearance of rain—now most anxiously looked for by the farmers to help the young wheat, which does not advance much. There have been a few frosts, but to-day the weather is softening—apparently prelusive of showers. Wheat sowing may be said to be over: the amount of land cropped is extensive.

Not before it was needed, the Surveyor of Roads has put a few men and carts to repair that part of the line in Cumberland which flanks the Kirkham estate from the Cowpasture bridge. The Warden of Camden had frequently been blamed for the wretched state of this part of the road, with which he has nothing whatever to do. That officer having now obtained a little pecuniary means is taking instant steps to effect repairs in the road about Bargo River, which would have been commenced long ago if he had been provided with the necessary funds, but impossibilities are often expected from small revenues, by prejudiced people looking through yellow spectacles.

Every where are seen horses substituted for bullocks as travelling teams, and it is no unusual thing for drays to be drawn by eight or even ten horses. These are signs of the times—that is of pastoral wretchedness—for it shows that there is not feed along the roads for bullocks, which require a longer bite than horses, and the latter carry their own provender in the shape of corn or hay. In the present instance we say these are signs of the times; but horses would be far better than bullocks always, for every reason which can be thought of.

Colds and coughs, accompanied by a little sore throat and rheumatism, are prevalent, caused by the great variableness of the weather; but we have not seen scarlatina yet.

The week before last, upwards of thirty immigrant girls passed through Camden, accompanied by a matron, and escorted by police from station to station, on their way to Goulburn. They fell short of provisions before reaching this; and on its being reported to Mr. Gibson, the Chief Constable, that officer went through the village, and in a few minutes collected the necessary aid, which was most willingly and cheerfully contributed by the inhabitants. By those who saw these girls, we are informed that that they evidently consist of two classes—one modest and shamefaced in their demeanour, and the other bold and not very nice in their language. It is presumed that the proper explanation of this is, that part of these are orphans and part penitentiary girls. It seems a pity to send these two classes along the lines of road, in bivouacing parties together, if such a distinction be not simply a matter of our own imagination, which perhaps it might be.

How lamentable it is that the Sabbath is perpetually desecrated by the travelling of market carts. This arises from the injudicious selection of Tuesday as one of the Sydney market days, for unless the farmer forego the market, he must travel on Sunday, where his team is slow and heavily laden, and the distance above twenty miles. This might be remedied by changing the day to Wednesday, or indeed, what would be far better, to have only one hay and corn market day in the week, and that day Thursday, instead of Tuesday and Friday as at present.

The Whitsuntide holidays are being celebrated by tea parties and other religious festivities among the Wesleyans, at Camden; and by races and such sports, at Narellan.

WINDSOR.

NEGLIGENT PARENTS.—It is astonishing with what indifference many parents are in the habit of treating the illnesses and complaints of their children in this district, and to such frequency has it grown, that it is high time the Coroner should interfere. The following case occurred on Sunday last, and though the Chief Constable was made aware of the facts, for the purpose of informing the Coroner, no investigation has taken place. The public, however, will be able to judge from the following, whether an inquiry should have taken place or not:—A man named William Piper, a carpenter by trade, called on Dr. Bell about nine, A.M., on Sunday last, and requested him to visit a child of his as soon as possible. Dr. Bell made all reasonable haste, and was at Piper's house within twenty minutes from the time of the summons, but found the child had just breathed its last, and another almost in the agonies of death. Scarlatina had attacked those children about three weeks since, and dropsy supervened, and though Piper was living in this town, where there are four medical men, still he never had the slightest assistance, until too late in the one case, and nearly so in the other. Such conduct, to say the least of it, is highly reprehensible. An inquest in this case would have been much more necessary and of more importance and benefit to the public than in the case of the late Mr. Lawson.

MR. LAWSON'S FUNERAL.—This afternoon, the remains of this lamented gentleman were followed to the grave by a large concourse of the respectable inhabitants of the town and district. The members of the two lodges of Odd Fellows, to the number of upwards of fifty, walked in funeral regalia; and I have scarcely ever observed a more respectable and orderly body of men. Mr. Lawson was the N.G. of the Australian Lodge, and very much respected by all his brethren, many of whom seemed much affected by the solemn deliverance of the funeral sermon by the Rev. H. T. Stiles. Mr. Lawson is universally regretted; and was a talented and rising man in the profession of the law.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE

SANATORY REFORM.
THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I perceive by a discussion in the Legislative Council last week, as to the working of the Act of Incorporation, that the measures of sanatory reform which are so greatly needed in this city, and have been so long and so shamefully neglected by the City Council, are likely to be carried out by the intervention of the Government, and of the Legislature. I trust that the hope thus created will be realised, and it appears to me that, in a matter of such vital importance, it would be wise to strengthen the hands of those who have taken up the question, by an expression of popular opinion in favour of the course they are pursuing. Fearful indeed would be the consequences if that terrible scourge the Asiatic Cholera should find its way to these shores, while Sydney remains wholly destitute of underground drainage; and when, by the means of steam communication, a more regular and direct intercourse with India shall have been established, I very much fear that this is not so improbable a contingency as may at first sight appear. No efforts, therefore, ought to be spared to improve the sanatory condition of the city, or to aid the efforts of those who seek to compass that improvement.

There are many ways in which immediate reforms of this kind might be effected at a comparatively small cost, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to draw the attention of the public to every case of this nature within the scope of his own observation. Entertaining this opinion, I beg through the medium of your columns to call attention to the great want of sewerage at the Benevolent Asylum. Having occasion some time since to visit that institution, my attention was unpleasantly arrested by the presence of sickly taint in the atmosphere of the place, and I ascertained, upon enquiry, that there were none of the usual means of carrying off the noxious accumulations of this large establishment. Such being the case, the impurity of the air within its limits is not a matter to be wondered at, and it is pretty clear, not only that the health of the inmates must suffer materially; but that it must to a certain extent be injurious to the whole neighbourhood. I do not pretend to a sufficient acquaintance with these matters to estimate the cost of amending this evil; but it appears to me that, situated as the Benevolent Asylum is, with a fall to the adjacent waters of Darling Harbour, a barrel drain might be constructed at a comparatively small expense.

I am aware that the funds of the Benevolent Asylum are low—too low, indeed, for such a work; but I think if a special appeal for this purpose was made to the public, the institution would obtain ready assistance. It also appears to me that its managers might fairly claim aid from the Corporation, and, if necessary, from the Legislature also;—from the Corporation because the drain alluded to might be made subservient to the carrying off of filth from the whole of the surrounding neighbourhood, and would be a cheap and convenient commencement of the long neglected sewerage: and from the Legislature, because the institution for which this work is principally required is one which in its operation is beneficial, not only to Sydney, but to the whole colony, being general, and not local, in its charities.

BROOM.

STEALING MONEY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In a conspicuous article, you report a case entered on at the Police Office yesterday: so far I cannot complain, and do not.

But after reporting what took place, you go on to say, "We learn, &c., &c." Now your information on the matter in question is incorrect, and in the way you mix me up in the affair I am very greatly annoyed and injured, therefore I think you will feel with me, that I have a claim on you to state in your publication of to-morrow, as the case is to be heard to-morrow morning, in order that I may not be prejudged, the facts of the case, which are—

That Beatson sold a parcel of horses, at Adelaide, for Mrs. and Mr. H. Hughes.

That a balance had to be handed over to Hughes by Beatson of £300, or thereabouts.

That a difference of opinion arose about the precise amount of that balance.

That an appointment was made by the parties, at Chambers's public-house, to settle the affair.

That I was invited to be there to witness, on the part of Mrs. and Mr. Hughes, the termination of the transaction.

That Chambers, the landlord was called in by Beatson, and was present to witness the transaction on the part of Beatson.

That it was agreed Beatson should pay and Henry Hughes should receive £282 13s. 6d.

That this amount was deliberately counted by Beatson, and handed by him to Henry Hughes, who, sitting at the opposite side of a wide table, received it, and counted it equally deliberately.

That Henry Hughes offered to give a receipt for £282 13s. 6d. on account, but refused to give one in full of all demands, believing he has a further claim on Beatson.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. KINNEAR.

Elizabeth-street South, May 31.

WINDSOR MAIL ROBBERY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to lay before you an exact report of the occurrence as headed above, I being the only male passenger, except Mr. Moses. When the mail had proceeded about one and a-half or two miles from Vinegar Hill, the driver was ordered by two men, armed with double-barrelled guns, to stop his horses, which at first he was reluctant to do, imagining that what he afterwards astertained to be double-barrelled guns were only sticks.

The coachman and guard, having been ordered behind the mail, one of the villains, with his face blackened, proceeded to search Mr. Moses, who was on the box-seat, and then proceeded to the

SHOULD his meet the eye of James Burn, who left London in December, 1845, he is requested to return home immediately, as it will be to his advantage 9042

THOMAS WELLINS, late of the Murrumbidgee, will hear from home if he calls at the *Herald* Office. 8880

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Goods per Agenoria, are requested to pass their entries *immediately* for Campbell's Wharf
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
Agents,
May 31. 9042

BARQUE TROPIC.

ALL accounts against this vessel must be rendered, in duplicate, by noon This Day, Friday, 1st June, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
700, George-street.
June 1. 8974

NOTICE.—All persons to whom the late Mr. David Lawson, Solicitor, Windsor, stood indebted at the time of his decease, are requested to send in the particulars of their claims to the undersigned without delay.
WILLIAM WALKER,
Sole Executor.
Windsor, May 28. 8883

TO BUILDERS

PERSONS desirous of contractin for the erection of a dwelling house and offices at Paddington, for Mr. John Stirling, may see plans and specifications at Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON's office, 214, Pitt-street.
Security required. 8803

TO BUILDERS, &c.

TENDERS are required for building a house in William-street, Woolloomooloo Plans and specifications to be seen on application to James Hume, of King-street, architect, to whom tenders are to be addressed on or before Tuesday, 5th proximo.
113, King-street, May 22. 8407

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1844.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE
OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

EMPLOYERS requiring Farm or Domestic Servants, Mechanics, &c., as well as Servants of good character wanting places, are respectfully informed that the above office is open daily from nine till five for the purpose of receiving applicants, and forming engagements
H. F. BRIMMER.
N.B.—There are various male and female Servants disengaged, and in daily attendance. 6811

WANTED, a Steward, for the Australian Club House. Apply by letter, post-paid, and addressed to the Secretary of the Club, Bent-street, Sydney. 8989

WANTED, a qualified assistant in an apothecary's shop. Enquire at Mr. J. T. GROCOTT's Music Saloon, George-street. 8849

TO SOLICITORS.—The parents of a clever and well educated youth are desirous of placing him in a Solicitor's office, from whom a small increasing salary and his articles would be expected as a remuneration for the youth's services. Address: T. M. W., *Herald* Office. 9037

AT THE
OLD ESTABLISHED SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE,
NO 319, CASTLEREAGH-STREET NORTH,

A NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE HOUSE SERVANTS, FARM LABOURERS, SHEPHERDS, MECHANICS, &c., are now disengaged, and in daily attendance during the usual office hours. All letters and applications to be pre-paid.
J. FREDERICK JOHNSON.
May, 1849. 9034

A WET NURSE WANTED. Apply to Mr. CHARLES NATHAN, 6, Macquarie-street, before 9 in the morning, at 2 P.M., or in the evening. 9030

WANTED to engage for a small but highly respectable family, a Butler; also a female Cook; the highest wages will be given to competent servants of good character. Several female Cooks for town and country; also a dry Nurse. Apply to THOMAS O'LOUGHLIN, Victoria Servants' Registry Office, 161, King-street, Waiter at Routs, Balls, &c. 9084

WANTED, an able-bodied lad, accustomed to general farming work. Apply to C. M., *Sydney Morning Herald* Office. 9035

WANTED, a young man, to cook and make himself useful; a character required. Apply to Mr. NOBBS, Gardeners Arms, York-street.
May 31. 9033

WANTED, a good working Blacksmith to proceed to the Richmond River; a married man would be preferred. Apply at the Office of Mr. CLARK IRVING, 427, George-street. 9083

WANTED, a competent Groom and Stableman. He will be required to furnish satisfactory testimonials as to ability and character.
RICHARD EDWARDS,
Macquarie-street.
May 31. 9077

WANTED by a young man, who has had experience both in the wholesale and retail business, a situation either in the country or Sydney, as Clerk or Storekeeper. The most unexceptionable testimonials as to character, &c., will be given. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 9063

WANTED, by a person competent to the management of children, a situation as Companion to a Lady and Nursery Governess. Address, prepaid, M. P., Mr. Peden's, Hunter-street, Sydney. 9048

NOTICE, AND £20 REWARD.

ALL parties are specially cautioned against purchasing from any one, more particularly from Stephen Lambert, a stockman lately in my employ, any portion of the cattle of the following brands:—
— DNS on off rib and off shoulder
— DN on near rump, with (and also without) TB under
— DW on off rump and off shoulder
— D on off rib
— S on off rib,
or of their unbranded increase, and known as formerly to have been the property of the late Henry Dennis, Esq., of Darling Downs, as I will prosecute for cattle stealing, on detection, all persons who may infringe upon my right of brand of said cattle, and I further offer a reward of Twenty Pounds for such information as will ensure the conviction of those who have tampered with the same.
H. BIRKETT,
Southgate, Clarence River.
May 26. 8886

ONE POUND REWARD.
TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

WHEREAS, a person answering to the following description absconded with the sum of eight pounds, from my employ, on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo. I offer the above reward of one pound for his apprehension, for which a warrant has been issued by the Sydney Bench.
Name, Henry Burns; age, between twenty-five and thirty years; height, about 5 feet 8 inches; fresh complexion, large black whiskers, and black hair. When he left he had on a blue cloth cap, pea coat, plaid waistcoat, and light moleskin trousers.
M. CUSSEN,
Queen's Wharf,
George-street.
June 1. 9079

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN from Mr. H. Moses, passenger per the Windsor Mail, the following Notes and Checks:—
One £10 Bank of New South Wales—365
Two £5 ditto ditto—320, 634
Two £5 Union Bank of Australia—4956, 4628
One £5 Bank of Australasia—7742
One £5 Commercial Bank—14,554
One £10 ditto ditto—6802
A Check drawn by James Miller, on Commercial Bank, in favour of Mr. Best, for £30, dated May 26th, 1849
A Check drawn by R. Fitzgerald, on Bank of New South Wales, in favour of R. Johnstone, Esq., for £10, dated April 10th, 1849, at Mamre; and several one pound notes.
NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE VARIOUS BANKS.
The above reward will be paid on recovery of the stolen property and conviction of the guilty parties, on application to Mrs. Moses, Windsor, or to
ROBERT BROAD,
Draper, Hay Market.
Sydney, May 31. 8948

STOLEN CHECK.

THE public are cautioned against receiving a Check drawn by A. L. M'Dougall, of Baulkham Hills, on the Bank of New South Wales, for £9 4s., dated 10th of May, 1849, in favour of George Winters, the same having been stolen from my house on the morning of yesterday.
J. W. CURRAN,
Glasgow Arms, Parramatta.
May 31. 9040

TO CABMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in Kent-street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabmen, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping.
Also,
A House in Windmill-street, containing five comfortable rooms and kitchen.
For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office. 8388

TO LET, a first-rate family residence, in Bligh-street; immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN LORD, Macquarie-place.
Sydney, May 29. 8918

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 13

TO LET, in Sussex-street, a neat verandah Cottage, suitable for a family residence, containing drawing-room, parlour, and three bed-rooms, store-room, pantry, kitchen, washhouse, and stable, with a large garden and well of water. Apply to Mrs. MALCOLM, on the premises. 8996

SALES BY AUCTION.

CONTINUATION OF SALE.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDDING, PIER GLASS, &c.

THE PROPERTY OF A FAMILY LEAVING FOR CALIFORNIA.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1, 1849,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Horse-hair and Trafalgar seated chairs
Dining and loo tables
Handsome four-post and children's bedsteads
Ditto carved sideboards
Horse-hair and stuffed couches
Wash-stands and dressing tables
Mattresses and bedding
Fenders, carpets, pictures, stools, &c., &c.
One handsome pier glass.
Terms—Cash. 9075

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1,
At his Rooms, 490, George-street,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case French pipes
Two kegs Negrohead Tobacco (duty paid.)
Terms at sale. 9076

SALE OF SUNDRIES,
At the Stores of Mr. M. Phillips, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel, York street, *previous to his removal to Verandah House, George-street,* late Rowland's.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Stores of Mr. M. Phillips, York-street, opposite the Wesleyan Chapel,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 2,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
To save the expense of removing Sundries, comprising—
Rattans, walking sticks, vinegar, porter, wine, crockery, ironmongery, paper, scales and weights, empty packages
Fixtures, and a variety of sundries.
Terms, cash. 9075

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.

LAND AT PORT MACQUARIE, FARMS AT BANKS TOWN, LAND AT SALT-PAN CREEK, AND PARRAMATTA, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS WHO ARE DESIROUS TO INVEST.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following excellent Properties, viz.:—
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
1056 Acres at Port Macquarie, on the Ten-mile Creek, near the new line of road to New England, about ten miles from the town, selected by Captain Hollingsworth, R.N.
Four 50 Acre Farms, parish of Banks Town, near the Liverpool Road, about fourteen miles from Sydney.
436 Acres of Land, at Salt-pan Creek, near the new line of road to Wollongong, adjoining Rickards' and Samuel's property, fourteen miles from Sydney.
This property has also a frontage to George's River, with deep water.
A seventh Share in an Allotment of Land at Parramatta, near the Steam Packet Inn.
And in
1160 Acres of Land in the parish of St. John, near Parramatta, being Thomas Sherwin's share in those lands.
It is intended to carry the proposed line of Railroad to Goulburn through this property.
Titles unexceptionable.
Further particulars to be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms, liberal. 9074

PARCHMENT.

THIS DAY,
At twelve o'clock,
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1,
At twelve o'clock,
ONE CASE PARCHMENT, 28 x 32.
Terms at sale. 9068

WINTER DRAPERY GOODS,
NOW LANDING
EX SYDNEY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
FIFTY-SIX PACKAGES OF SUPERIOR WINTER DRAPERY, consisting of almost every article at present in demand.
Terms at sale. 8675

NOTICE.
TO GROCERS, &c.

MR. NEWTON'S
SALE of Oilman's Stores, Tea, Sugar, Cigars, Coffee, White Lead, Boiled and Raw Oils, Turps, &c., will commence at Eleven o'clock precisely. 9067

293 PACKAGES
OF
OILMAN'S STORES,
NOW LANDING, EX SYDNEY.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions to sell by auction at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At eleven o'clock precisely.
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-THREE PACKAGES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS:—
Without Reserve,
Coleman's starch, in 1 cwt. and ½ cwt. boxes
Coleman's thumb blue, 112 lb. boxes
Salad oil, quarts, pints, and halves
Bottled fruits, 3 dozen each
Hesketh and Davis's pickles, in quarts, 2 dozen each
Ditto ditto, in pints, 3 dozen ditto
Coleman's mustard, in 1 lbs. and ½ lbs.
Ditto ditto in tins, 7 and 14 lbs. each
Bags pimento
Cases best Italian juice
Powdered cream tartar
Carbonate soda
East India senna leaves
Lea and Perrin's Worcester sauce
Burgess's essence anchovy
" anchovy paste
Lazenby's Harvey's sauce
Fry's chocolate powder, ½ lb. canisters
" " paste, ½ lb. pots.
SIR HANS SLOANE'S CHOCOLATE.
Terms at sale. 8682

ENGLISH RAPE SEED AND SULPHUR.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock.
2 CASES ENGLISH RAPE SEED.
1 Ditto Sulphur.
Terms at sale. 8940

TO DRUGGISTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE bale East India senna leaves
Four casks cream tartar
Four ditto tartaric acid
Five ditto carbonate soda
Two cases Italian juice
Twelve casks washing soda.
Terms at sale. 8997

PATENT SHOT, WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE, WILSHIRE COTTON, BRUSHES, AND WINDOW GLASS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
FOUR CASKS PATENT SHOT
Two bales Wilshire cotton
Eighty tins best white lead, 28 lbs. each
Twenty iron kegs boiled oil, 5 gallons each
Ten iron kegs raw, 5 ditto
Twenty tins turpentine, 5 ditto
Two hogsheads brushware, consisting of—broom heads, plain and winged scrubbing brushes, shoe brushes, tooth, nail, and shaving ditto
Fifty boxes window glass.
Terms at sale. 8999

TEA, SUGAR, CIGARS, AND RHUBARB.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
1219 BAGS superior TAAL SUGAR, in small bags
200 Bags fine Java ditto
160 Chests fine Congou
163 Half-chests fine Congou
100 Ten-catty boxes Congou, very superior
60 Ditto fine gunpowder
50 Five-catty boxes ditto ditto
40 Ten-catties in one-catty boxes, ditto
20 Ditto ditto ditto Congou
190 Thousand No. 2 Manila cigars
2 Cases rhubarb
Terms at sale. 8680

THIS DAY.

MANILA COFFEE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 1,
At eleven o'clock,
5 TONS MANILA COFFEE.
Terms at sale. 9066

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

SHEEPSKINS AND OATS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
WILL SELL by auction, at his Sale Yard, on
SATURDAY, JUNE 2,
At 12 o'clock,
2000 SHEEPSKINS
200 BUSHELS V. D. Land OATS.
Terms—Cash. 9065

SEVENTY-EIGHT PACKAGES
OF
DRAPERY GOODS,
JUST LANDED.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
SEVENTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED REALLY CHOICE GOODS,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.
5 Cases coloured and black Orleans
5 " ditto ditto ditto Coburgs
6 " fancy checks and stripes
2 " silk spots
2 " rich ditto figures
4 " ditto tweed fancies
2 " Oregon checks
1 " Alpaca silk stripes
2 " 3-4 gala plaids
1 " 6-4 ditto ditto
2 " splendid Cachmere dresses
2 " ditto de laines
2 " 6-4 woollen mantillas
1 " 11-4 figured aprons
1 " rich Cachmere mufflers
1 " ditto shawls and scarfs
2 bales 8-4 to 11-4 blankets
1 Case women's white cotton hose
1 " ditto black ditto ditto
2 " brown and coloured ½ ditto
1 " men's lambs' wool ditto ditto
1 " ditto ditto ditto hose
1 " white cotton braces
2 " drab cords and moleskins
2 Bales cotton ticks
2 Cases brown holland
2 " handsome bonnet ribbons
2 " assorted haberdashery
2 " Fashionable Trimmings, consisting of gimps, fringes, buttons, &c.
1 " rich black bullion and sewing fringes and gimps
1 " black crape trimmings and collars
1 blue broadcloths
1 " black merinos
SLOPS.
3 Cases moleskin trousers
2 " superior beaver coats
1 " white shirts, linen collars
2 " fine regattas
2 " heavy Scotch twill ditto
1 bale blue serge shirts
2 " striped ditto
1 Case rich satin vests
Terms at sale. 9064

TO PUBLICANS—GENERAL LICENSE, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, by
MR. CURBY,
ON FRIDAY (THIS DAY), JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
At the Printers' Arms Inn, 577, George-street,
In one or separate lots.
A publican's general license, bar fittings, spirit fountain, counter with eight drawers, fixtures, six oval barrels painted and lettered, gas fittings, German silver and other measures, &c.—without reserve.
THE HOUSE TO BE LET. 8950

223, PITT-STREET.
FRIDAY'S SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock,
22 Tins, each 28lbs. Bermuda arrowroot
20 Dozen (Hesketh and Davis's) pickles
9 Dozen sauces (various)
10 Ditto olives
12 Ditto ground figured tumblers.
Also,—
Toys, cannisters, empty casks
Wearing apparel, Jewellery
Ironmongery, &c.
Terms, cash. 9047

FRIDAY'S SALE,
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.
MR. W. G. MOORE

WILL sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street,
THIS MORNING,
At eleven o'clock,
A great variety of Sundries,
Comprising,
Wearing apparel — Guns
Watches — Pistols
&c. — &c.
Terms—Cash. 9085

HORSES
CAB PHAETON
HARNESS, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
SPORTSMAN, a very stout and well-bred saddle horse; several saddle, gig, and cart horses; a cab phaeton, with horses and harness; a soda-water cart; a baker's cart; gig, harness, &c. 9049

CHINESE AND ENGLISH PAINTINGS, FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, CLOVE ORNAMENTS, RICE PAPER PAINTINGS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
Without any reserve,
A selection of well executed Chinese paintings—Views of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Bogue Forts, &c.
Fifteen oil paintings — landscapes—in gilt frames
A variety of framed engravings
Rice paper paintings
Portfolio of water colour portraits
Portraits of horses comprising the royal stud
A variety of beautifully made clove ornaments manufactured at Amboyna
Terms at sale. 9104

WATCHMAKERS' MATERIALS, SUNDRY JEWELLERY, SILVER WATCHES, PLATEDWARE, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At eleven o'clock,
German silver pendants and bows, and bows only
Fancy pattern gold hands, and ball seconds ditto
Fine gold ball Geneva seconds hands
Best English fusee chains
Pivoted and polished verges
Best music box springs
Assorted watch dials, and gilt watch keys
Mourning and other shirt studs
An assortment of best plated brooches and pins
Handsome silver shawl brooches
Ladies' fancy, and gentlemen's signet rings, and various other articles
Five superior silver verge watches
Superior plated pillar and chamber candlesticks, &c.
Terms at sale. 9102

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLE CASES, GOGGLES, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
German silver, blue steel, and other spectacles
Fine wire goggles, elastic ties
Spectacle cases, best quality
Rouge and crocus, in boxes
Jewellery boxes, &c.
Terms at sale. 9105

ROSEWOOD WORKBOXES, DESKS, AND DRESSING CASES.—RUSSIA LEATHER DRESSING CASES.

Just landed, ex Sydney.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE CASE, containing superior manufactured
Rose and fancy wood workboxes, assorted sizes
Rosewood writing desks, brass strapped, polished inside, secret drawers, &c., 18, 20, and 22 inches
Rosewood dressing cases, superior fittings
One case Russia leather dressing cases, most completely fitted.
Terms at sale. 9106

CUT DECANTERS, MOULDED CURRAFFS, AND CREAM EWERS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT,
One cask handsomely cut decanters, moulded curraffs, and cream ewers.
Terms at sale. 9100

ROYAL ARCH MEDALS, SILVER BOATSWAINS' CALLS, SILVER SPECTACLES, SPARE GLASSES, AND SUNDRY SILVER ARTICLES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At 11 o'clock,
13 Royal Arch Medals
4 Silver boatswains' calls
5 Pairs silver spectacles
6 Dozen coloured spectacle glasses
Silver guardchains, fruit knives, etwee cases, &c.
Terms at sale. 9101

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MARY PEARCE,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
All the right, title, and interest of the Official Assignee of the above insolvent in and to a life estate, subject to forfeiture under circumstances to be stated at time of sale, in the following properties:—
One undivided moiety of and in the Curriers' Home, on the Surry Hills, at present let to Mr. Daniel Hickey
Two cottages in Castlereagh-street South, at present let to Messrs. Coates and Berry
One piece of land on the Surry Hills, at present let to Mr. Proctor.
Terms—Cash. 9103

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his rooms,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—
Chairs, tables, four-post bedsteads, carpets, toilet glasses, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
Handsome wardrobes, mahogany French bedstead, &c.
Terms—Cash. 9056

PAYING PROPERTY IN CUMBERLAND-STREET.

TWO-STORY HOUSE, let to Mr. Lee, at 10s. per week.
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE, let at 6s. per ditto.
BACK COTTAGE, let at 3s. per ditto.

MR. MORT
Will sell the above by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 o'clock,
A COMPACT PROPERTY in Cumberland-street, on the left, just off Church Hill, with the above buildings erected thereupon, having a frontage of 54 feet more or less to the street, by a depth of about 60 feet.
£150 of the purchase-money may remain upon the property for two years.
☞ The above is to be sold, and those on the look out for town properties will please watch the sale. 9057

FOUR HUNDRED HEAD OF CATTLE,
AND THE
FINE STATION OF "CRAILWAR,"
MANEROO.

MR. MORT
Has received instruction to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 o'clock,
400 HEAD OF CATTLE, AND THE "CRAILWAR" STATION.
The Station is bounded on the south by Messrs. Conlan and Ryan's run; on the west by Mr. W. Hamilton's; on the north by Messrs. Horsley and Kenyon; on the east by the mountain trending to Twofold Bay.
IT IS WELL WATERED
by Joshua Moore's River, which runs through it;
IS
REMARKABLE FOR ITS FATTENING QUALITIES,
AND
CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 1000 HEAD.
The distance from the *Boiling Establishments at Boyd Town* is only 40 miles.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
consist of
Four-roomed cottage
Two-stalled stable
Excellent garden
Grass and cultivation paddocks, &c., &c.
THE CATTLE are a mixed herd of excellent breed
Four stock horses will be given in.
Terms at sale.
NO RESERVE.
Parties desirous of obtaining a good fattening cattle station, not half stocked, in the vicinity of a first-rate boiling establishment, with *water-carriage therefrom*, should let this opportunity have their especial attention. 9058

REALLY FIRST-RATE HERD
OF
FIVE HUNDRED CATTLE,
NOW RUNNING NEAR QUEANBEYAN.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 12 o'clock,
FIVE HUNDRED AND EIGHT HEAD OF CATTLE, deliverable at a station near Queanbeyan; they are all of SUPERIOR BREED, many of them nearly PURE-BRED DURHAM. For either a *milking* or *fattening* herd this is one which cannot be surpassed.
The following is the last return:—
Steers, under 18 months 75
Steers, 18 months to 2½ years 50
Bullocks, 2½ years to 3½ years 80
Bullocks, 3½ years to 4½ years 30
Bulls, under 4 years 8
Heifers, under 18 months 75
Heifers, 18 months to 2½ years ... 60
Cows, 2½ years to 3½ years .. 80
Cows, 3½ years to 4½ years .. 50
508 head, more or less.
All calves under six months will be given in.
☞ Should it be the wish of the purchaser, arrangements can be made for their agistment on halves on the station.
Terms at sale. 9059

SUPERIOR PALE ALE,
FROM THE
CELEBRATED BREWERS, MESSRS. BAIRD AND CO., GLASGOW.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, on
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At half-past 12 o'clock,
20 CASKS, each 4 dozen, Bottled Ale
10 Hogsheads draught ditto
This ale is fully equal, if not superior, in quality, to the best brands of Burton, and is in high repute, both in England and India. The auctioneer therefore calls the especial attention of buyers to the sale, it being the first importation of it into this market.
Terms at sale. 9060

SUPERB AND RARE
IMPORTATION OF
JAPANESE WARE,
EX SPEC, FROM BATAVIA,
☞ *Being the first importation of genuine Japanese Goods ever made into this Market.*

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
12 PACKAGES JAPANESE WARE,
EX SPEC, FROM BATAVIA, (TRANSHIPPED PER HENRIETTA FROM JAPAN.)
The importation embraces a variety of the following articles, all of the most splendid and elaborate workmanship, namely—
Drawing room tables, elegantly inlaid
Work boxes, ladies' companions
Jewel cases, card boxes
MASONIC JEWEL BOXES
Shawl boxes, tables, toys, baskets, in great variety
CABINETS, WORK TABLES
Paper boxes, tobacco boxes, cigar cases, cigar pouches
MAGNIFICENT PORCELAIN VASES, CUPS AND SAUCERS
Bread baskets, trays, dishes, porcelain monsters, monkeys, ornaments, figures
BRONZE VASES, &c.
Writing desks, large standing screens
Brooms, Japan soy, &c., &c., &c.
These goods are all of the most costly description and particularly worthy of attention—they were transhipped at Batavia from the Henrietta, Van der Kalben, from the Dutch factory, at Decima, Japan—the Henrietta having been the annual ship of the past season, allowed by the Japanese Government to visit that port.
The goods will be on view on Monday next, and on Tuesday morning prior to sale.
Terms at sale. 9055

COTTAGE AND GROUND,
LIVERPOOL-STREET, NEAR BURDEKIN'S TERRACE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
IT consists of three Rooms and has a detached kitchen nearly finished, and is built facing to Charles-street, leaving the Liverpool-street frontage for another building. The Ground is seventeen feet by one hundred feet deep.
The above is well worthy of attention from mechanics and the labouring classes.
A portion of the purchase can remain on the property. 9054

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, on the Premises, Phillip-street, next to the Lemon Tree,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock.
The whole of the Furniture and Effects belonging to the insolvent estate of J. Andrews, by order of George King, Esq., official assignee. 9061

ARMSTRONG'S
WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY,
At twelve o'clock,
One lady's grey mare, and one bay cob, for saddle and harness, nine colts
Seven dray horses, four cart mares, one brown gelding, a first-rate and safe fencer
Tandem and double harness, two gigs.
After which,
A bay filly, by Mæonides, dam by Old Emigrant, grand-dam by Camerton, great grand-dam by Old Hector
And four milch cows, accustomed to town feed.

MR. BERRY'S HORSES.
A few Horses from the above stud having arrived at Armstrong's Veterinary Repository to order, an inspection of them is solicited, as there are forty more of the same description at Mr. Berry's establishment broken in and fit for market, and would be brought up, should there be a sufficient demand for them. 9081

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.

MR. R. FAWCETT'S Sale of Manchester Goods, ex Josephine, is unavoidably postponed to Monday next, June 4, at half-past ten o'clock precisely. 9088

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

EIGHTY-FIVE BALES AND CASES OF MANCHESTER GOODS, EX JOSEPHINE, FROM LONDON.

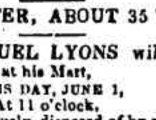
MR. RICHARD FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 481, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 4,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
85 Packages of Manchester Goods, selected expressly for this market, consisting of
2 Bales 29-inch grey calicoes
4 Ditto 33 ditto ditto
4 Ditto 36 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 72 ditto grey sheetings
4 Cases 9-8 white supers
3 Ditto 34-inch cambric shirtings
2 Ditto 35 ditto ditto
6 Ditto 36 ditto medium shirtings
3 Ditto 34 ditto Swiss ditto
1 Bale 36 ditto Wigans
3 Cases 72 and 80 ditto white sheetings
1 Ditto union linings
2 Bales cotton ticks
1 Ditto linen ditto
2 Cases steam-rolled Silesias
3 Bales Scotch twilled shirtings
1 Ditto blue chambreys
4 Cases white and coloured rolled jaconets
2 Bales 7-8 navy and white prints
1 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
8 Cases 7-8 small pattern plates
2 Ditto ditto fancies
4 Ditto 5-4 lilac and fancy plates
2 Ditto ditto silk striped fancies
1 Ditto 9-8 fancy regatta shirtings
2 Bales 40-inch Scotch ginghams
2 Ditto Welsh flannels
4 Cases good drab moleskins
1 Ditto ditto millers' ditto ditto
4 Ditto 3-4 8 shaft and double Genoa cords
1 Ditto 4 4 and 5-4 black crapes, soft finish
1 Ditto black satin vestings and silk serges
4 Bales 9-4 to 12-4 super white counterpanes
3 Ditto 9-4 to 11-4 bleached diaper rugs
Terms at sale. 9028

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

TO SHIP CHANDLERS, AND OTHERS.

STOCKHOLM TAR, PITCH, ROSIN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 10 o'clock precisely,
30 Barrels Stockholm tar
10 Ditto pitch
10 Ditto rosin.
Terms—Cash. 8893



FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

NEW CUTTER, ABOUT 35 TONS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
If not previously disposed of by private contract,
A new cutter, of about 35 Tons, burden, as she now lies off the Flour Company's Wharf.
For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Lane and Co., Ship Chandlers, or to the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 8894

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

ALLOTMENT OF LAND
AT THE CORNER OF
CHURCH AND CAMPBELL STREETS, PARRAMATTA.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,
ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate and being in Church-street, in the town of Parramatta, and bounded on the front by that street, on one side by Campbell-street, on the other side and rear by Mervin's allotment.
Terms—Cash. 8910

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

TO SHIPPERS TO CALIFORNIA, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At 11 o'clock,
30 CASES BURGUNDY WINE 3 dozen each
11 Puncheons Demerara white rum
100 Cases small bowl pipes
50 Cases English assorted cutty pipes.
Terms at sale. 8823

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

CAPE RAISINS,
NOW LANDING EX EMMA.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 1,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
131 BOXES, 252 Half ditto — loose Raisins
Terms at sale. 8949

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 2,
At 12 o'clock,
A very superior PATENT MALT BRUISING MACHINE, with large fly wheels, &c., complete.
Terms, cash. 9046

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

UNSERVICEABLE STORES, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at
THE COLONIAL STORES, IN THE DOCKYARD,
ON SATURDAY, JUNE 2,
At 11 o'clock,
SUNDRY UNSERVICEABLE STORES,
Consisting of—
Cavalry saddles, bedding, arms, carts, condemned boats, cavalry cloaks, smith's bellows, printers' type, printing ink, &c., and a foolscap Albion press, to be seen at the Government Printing Office, as it stands.
Terms—Cash. 9050

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

28 PACKAGES,
NOW LANDING EX JOSEPHINE,
CONTAINING EARTHENWARE, GLASS, WINDSOR SOAP, ANCHOVIES, TUSCAN BONNETS, ASSORTED VESTS, NAVY BLANKETS, HEARTH AND OTHER RUGS, WOOLLEN PLAIDS, ACCORDIONS, TABLE CLOTHS, GENTLEMEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
MONDAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
4 CRATES half-pint, pint, and quart fancy coloured mugs
3 Casks fluted, flint, press, fingered, flat fluted, Portland and Gothic arch, octagon, shell flute, Manchester and Windsor tumblers, one-third pint, one-half pint, and one-third quart tumblers
1 Cask 3, 4, 5, and 6 hole cruet frames, brass mountings, and cut cruets
3 Cases brown Windsor soap
3 Cases men's and boy's assorted vests
1 Case Tuscan bonnets
1 Bale hearth, gig, and carriage rugs
1 Bale navy and other blankets, and white counterpanes
2 Bales woollen plaids
3 Trunks eight-day and striking clocks, accordions, thermometers, bell pulls, inkstands, watch-stands, tapers, &c.
3 Cases anchovies, lbs. and ½ lbs.
1 Bale calico
2 Cases cambric and Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, pieces linen, towelling, table cloths, white, check, and jaconet muslins white, brown, and twilled calico, linen, huckaback and diaper, white and printed window blinds, stair, drugget, &c.
The above goods were bought expressly for this market, and are well deserving the notice of Storekeepers, Dealers, Shippers, and the Trade in general.
Terms at sale. 8895

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

COTTAGE AT BALMAIN,
ON THE MAIN ROAD TO THE FERRY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, at BALMAIN, in the district of Petersham, in the county of Cumberland and colony of New South Wales, containing 18 FEET FRONTAGE TO A STREET LEADING TO THE FERRY, by a depth of 70 feet; TOGETHER WITH the WEATHER-BOARDED and BRICK-NOGGED COTTAGE thereon, (adjoining Mr. George Thorne's,) containing two rooms below and two above, with passage and double verandah.
The ground is fenced in partly with stone wall and fence on one side, and on the other side entirely by stone wall, and is let with the cottage at a rental of 6s. per week.
Terms at sale. 8959

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

3000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
WITH RIGHT OF THREE STATIONS,
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
A POSITIVE SALE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
The following valuable
THREE HERDS OF CATTLE,
WITH
RIGHT OF THE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON,
On which they are running,
VIZ.:—
LOT 1.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
MIXED HERD,
And
4 STOCK HORSES, ON THE STATION MINORE.
The improvements consist of a large and good stockman's hut, large stockyard, garden, small horse paddock about 30 acres, large paddock about 500 acres.
LOT 2.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
A MIXED HERD,
And
THREE STOCK HORSES,
On the Station
WAMBANGALANG.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE
A Cottage, containing four rooms, built by the late proprietor for his own use; stable, stockman's hut, good stockyard and milking yard, wheat paddock, about 12 acres; grass paddock about 100 acres. The run is well watered in all seasons by two creeks and several springs.
LOT 3.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
MIXED HERD,
AND FOUR STOCK HORSES,
On the Station
GONOO.
Improvements are—
STOCKMAN'S HUT AND STOCKYARD.
These Stations adjoin the runs of Messrs. Syer, Raymond, Mrs. Terry, Messrs. Samuel and Kinghorne.
☞ All Calves under six months, on the Station, will be given in.
. Stations in the district of Wellington, stocked with cattle like the above come now so very seldom to the hammer, that parties wishing to possess runs in that district will not find themselves disappointed in attending, as it will be a
POSITIVE SALE.
Terms will be made known at time of sale. 7698

WINDSOR.

By order of the Executors of the Will of the late D. Lawson, Esq., Solicitor.

MR. R. SHERRIFF will sell by auction, on the premises, Baker-street, Windsor,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 2.
Commencing at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
All the Household Furniture and Effects of the deceased, consisting of tables, chairs, sofas, chests of drawers, cheffoniers, mattresses, &c.
A valuable collection of Books in law and general literature
A splendid Arabian Horse
Saddles, bridles, &c.
And a quantity of good Oaten Hay
&c., &c., &c.
The whole to be sold without reserve.
Terms, cash. 9032

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales Friday, June* 1, 1849.